VOL.XIV

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

-vs-

10-CR-219S

TONAWANDA COKE CORPORATION MARK L. KAMHOLZ,

Defendants.

Proceedings held before the

Honorable William M. Skretny, U.S.

Courthouse, 2 Niagara Circle, Buffalo,

New York on March 18, 2013.

APPEARANCES:

AARON J. MANGO, Assistant United States Attorney, ROCKY PIAGGIONE, Senior Counsel, U.S. Department of Justice, Appearing for the United States.

GREGORY F. LINSIN, ESQ.,
JEANNE M. GRASSO, ESQ.,
ARIEL S. GLASNER, ESQ.,
Appearing for Tonawanda Coke Corporation.

RODNEY PERSONIUS, ESQ., Appearing for Mark L. Kamholz.

Also Present: Lauren DiFillipo, Paralegal Sheila Henderson, Paralegal

Michelle L. McLaughlin, RPR, Official Reporter, U.S.D.C. W.D.N.Y. (716)332-3560

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(Jury not present in the courtroom.)

THE CLERK: Criminal case 10-219S, United States of America versus Tonawanda Coke and Mark Kamholz.

THE COURT: Okay. The attorneys and parties are back present, and we're about to resume. The jury, I understand, is here.

Are there any preliminary issues that have to be addressed?

MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, I believe there are -- there is at least one and perhaps possibly a second. The one issue that I think would be very helpful to resolve before we begin -- before we get going, if possible, this is the issue of the summary charts. As I understand it, the government's next witness will actually be an expert witness on RCRA issues, so perhaps we may not bump into it immediately. But, as we discussed on Friday, we did order and have received the transcript of the testimony of Mr. Cahill on these issues.

For reasons we're prepared to explain when we get to the issue, regrettably we've not been able to come to an agreement with the government even as to the -- the simpler summary chart regarding the

by-products logbook itself.

So, that would be the one issue, and the second issue, your Honor, that at some point we would like to address with the Court is just witness management, case management for this week in terms of our defense case, and we have some suggestions in that regard as well.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So the arguments are as they were then on Friday with respect to the summary charts?

MR. LINSIN: Well --

THE COURT: There's nothing new, is what we're really saying, based on your examination of the transcripts?

MR. LINSIN: We -- we have looked closely at the transcript, your Honor. I have copies of the transcript for the Court and for the government if they don't have already it. We have marked the sections -- every section we could find in Mr. Cahill's testimony where he addressed this issue of the adjustments to the back pressure -- I'm sorry -- to the set point for the pressure-relief valve.

We have also looked a little more closely at the logbook itself overall, and, candidly, it is that examination that has resulted in our inability to -- to come to some agreement with the government even on that basis. And we do believe, your Honor, if you will hear us on that, that there are some significant issues there that relate directly to the underlying question of the reliability of this data.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Mango.

MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor. I have had an opportunity to review Mr. Cahill's transcript, and I have a much different reading than I believe -- I haven't heard it being articulated yet, but I have a much different reading of what this transcript means. And in -- my reading of this transcript indicates that during direct examination Mr. Cahill was asked specifically about did you -- this is now I'm reading from page 50. I've tabbed and highlighted a couple of sections as well, so at least I'll give the Court those references. On page 50 he's asked, "Did you ever give instructions to anyone to raise or lower the bleeder?"

"Yes."

"Okay. If you had given that instruction and if someone had, in fact, raised or lowered the

bleeder, would you expect to find that notation in the logbooks, the by-products logbooks?"

Answer: "Yes, I would."

That's his first day of testimony. The second day of testimony he resumed on direct, and I asked him very -- I got into questions about that again.

And now I'm reading from page 12 of the second day.

"Okay. Who is permitted to adjust the release point for the bleeder?"

Answer: "The BP supervisor and the operators."

Question: "If an adjustment is made, is that
noted anywhere?"

"Yes."

"Okay. Where is the adjustment noted?"
"It would be noted in the BP logbook."

I then went on to ask Mr. Cahill on direct about the notations for the April inspection. I showed him April 14th, April 15th, 16th, and asked him after each of those is there any notation he made a change in the logbook. And he said, no, because he didn't want anybody to find out.

Then I grouped April 17th, the 20th, and the 21st all into one question. He said again there's no notation. That was the extent of the direct examination on that.

Now, during cross, Mr. Cahill was asked a couple of questions about -- about the -- the -- this is now I'm reading from page 52 during Mr. Personius's cross.

Question: "Do you agree" -- and this is on to 53 -- "Do you agree, Mr. Cahill, that while it might have been the desired practice to put changes in the pressure for the PRV recorder in the" -- hyphen hyphen -- "in the by-products logbook, that didn't happen on a regular basis?"

Answer: "No, it didn't happen on a regular basis."

Question --

THE COURT: Read that question again, please.

MR. MANGO: I've an interpretation of that. It's, "Do you agree, Mr. Cahill, that while it might have been the desired practice to put changes in the pressure for the PRV recorder in the" -- hyphen hyphen -- "in the by-products logbook, that that didn't happen on a regular basis?"

Answer: "No, it didn't happen on a regular basis."

He's then asked, "It is rare that entries were

made in this logbook, isn't it?"

And he says: "No. Whenever the operators would make an adjustment, they would definitely put it in the logbook."

Question: "They would?"

Answer: "Yes."

And then later in the page down at the bottom of 53, Question: "Right. But you're saying most of the time it gets changed, the majority of times that pressure got changed it should be in the logbook and will be?"

And he says "Yeah."

Now, my interpretation, your Honor, is he clarified that. My understanding is from other witnesses and Mr. Cahill -- I don't think

Mr. Cahill got into it directly how often this got changed, but other witnesses have, and said this doesn't get changed all that frequently. So I think that first question where he answered that, I think he was bringing that -- that practice into play in answering the question. And then later when he was asked more directed questions, he answers, well, no, it should be in the book.

Now, then there is a question by Mr. Personius about whoever makes the change in the recorder is

expected to walk to this green shack, which is
75 feet. Mr. Cahill says, "Yes, that's what you're
supposed to do."

And then there was the break. Mr. Personius was right. There was a break, and then after the break, after having read that book that he was shown, which included the April inspection, he's asked, "And I think you told us on direct that when you would change the pressure you did not make an entry in the logbook, is that true?"

"That's true, yes --"

All he said on direct was for the April inspection. So I think in reading everything into context, we have a much different view of Mr. Cahill's testimony. And I --

THE COURT: Than Mr. Linsin's view as opposed.

MR. MANGO: Right.

THE COURT: But it's consistent with what you argued on Friday.

MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor. In terms of the -- we have made some changes to the by-products operator exhibit, Exhibit 200, based on comments by counsel. We haven't incorporated wholesale all of their comments, because it would defeat the purpose

of a concise, consolidated summary exhibit. But we have added where we can descriptions in the comment section to reflect requests that they have made.

THE COURT: This is Exhibit 200?

MR. MANGO: Exhibit 200, your Honor. And I think it does -- that's what the testimony is for -- fairly and accurately reflect what is supposed to be reflected in that chart.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Mango.
Mr. Linsin.

MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, and I would be happy to offer up a copy of the pages I'm referencing if the Court would wish, but part of the problem with Mr. Mango's comments is that the portions of Mr. Cahill's testimony that he read from Mr. Cahill's direct examination do not encompass all of his testimony regarding his setting of this set point for the pressure-relief valve. And I will give you an example.

On page 24 of his testimony, the first day of his testimony, he's asked a question by Mr. Mango:
"All right. As part of your responsibilities as by-products foreman, did you have any responsibilities relating to the operation of this bleeder valve?"

"Yes."

Question: "What were your responsibilities?"

Answer: "To maintain the pressure in the plant."

Question: "All right. What were your responsibilities with respect to this bleeder valve?"

Answer: "Setting it."

Question: "Setting it?"

Answer: "Yes."

"Okay" -- this is the question. "Okay. So there's a way to set it?"

The answer is "Yes," and then the conversation goes on.

It is clear from this testimony, your Honor, that Mr. Cahill also testified on direct that part of his responsibilities as BP foreman, in order to coordinate and maintain plant pressure, was to set this valve. And there is a significant part of this equation, your Honor, that is — the closest equivalent I can think of is to the dog that didn't bark, that if you look at this back pressure logbook, there are not entries by Mr. Cahill indicating he has changed the set point on this pressure—relief valve.

The testimony and Mr. Cahill's -- the passages from his testimony that Mr. Mango was just referencing was, and we believe consistent, that it is the operators that were required to record it when they did so.

But we believe that the testimony we just referenced about his ongoing general duties as foreman of the by-products department were to maintain this pressure, and then when you add that to the question and answer regarding whether he ever made an entry in the logbook reflecting a change in the set point, coupled with the absence of any such entries in the logbook, I think demonstrate that it is clear that as foreman of that department he was not recording his actions in the logbook. He wanted to make certain that the operators were.

And that is consistent with the structure of the logbook, that these entries regarding changes in the set point that are in the logbook always have an operator number associated with them.

Mr. Cahill is not an operator. He is the foreman.

And so the government is cherry-picking some of this testimony, we believe. But I think, your Honor, this issue of the other entries that we've

been unable to come to some agreement about I also think reflect very significantly on the reliability of this data. And if I could offer just one example, your Honor.

I don't know why the government has not offered a summary chart of April 2009. As we see the submission they are proposing, there is no summary chart for that month in April. However, there are, if you look at the logbook, a number of entries in April clearly demonstrating that the set point in that month was changed and that there were adjustments to the bleeder valve because of an operation in pumping down the moat, and yet these are not entries they are prepared to enter into even their summary chart for the logbook.

But then when they jump to May and seek to reflect the set point for the pressure-relief valve in their May summary, they go all the way back to March and ignore these entries that are directly in the logbook demonstrating that there had been adjustments up and down in the set point.

THE COURT: In April, you mean?

MR. LINSIN: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.

There are other entries here which demonstrate, again in '09, that the -- the bleeder valve itself

appears not to be working. There's an entry, again one they're not willing to include, that the valve was closed on the bleeder manometer, which is the measuring device for the pressure. This is — excuse me — in May, on May the 7th. And then there's a May 22nd entry indicating bleeder back in service.

It appears to be, your Honor, from these entries, that just on the face, that the bleeder valve itself may well have been out of service for a two-week period of time.

And we -- all of these entries that we had requested be included in this first summary chart are reflective, we believe, of functions and changes to the set point, sometimes references to changes in set point without any indication as to what the change is. And the government is unwilling to include it in their first summary chart because -- we suspect because they believe or recognize that it will undermine the reliability they are seeking to achieve by just extracting selected numbers for the second summary chart.

THE COURT: All right. Why no April?

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, there is a good
reason for that, and that's absolutely not the case

is that we're trying preserve the integrity of this chart by excluding April. April was excluded because there's no bleeder circular charts for April except for during the inspection. And we now know that -- according to testimony, that the bleeder set point was changed.

THE COURT: By Cahill.

MR. MANGO: By Cahill. And it wasn't recorded anywhere. So, if we actually included April, we would be making assumptions and including -- and would have summary charts that would be the product of guesswork, because there was no notation as to what it was exactly set to.

Now, the other entries that are in April that Mr. Linsin references, there's an April 2nd, an April 4th, and an April 5th, '09. First off, April is not included, so -- in the bleeder circular charts, so there was really no purpose in including it in the by-products operator summary.

But these entries have nothing to do with the bleeder, the bleeder we're talking about. The fact that it says, "Pumping down moat. Have bleeder opened a little," that has -- that is totally unrelated to the by-products pressure-relief valve. There is a bleeder that is associated with the --

the steam apparatus used to pump down the moat.

We've confirmed this with Tonawanda Coke employees.

I mean, so there was a reason that Special Agent

Conway did not include these on his chart.

THE COURT: This moat isn't the bleeder we're talking about.

MR. MANGO: Right. And likewise the fact that the bleeder manometer valve gets closed, we've also confirmed that with Tonawanda Coke employees who actually worked on this, that said whenever pressure would really get high, I mean on days it was really going up, the bleeder — the manometer would get stuck. It would get basically maxed out and get stuck there.

THE COURT: That's not part of the evidence.

MR. MANGO: Right. But this is something that went into the creation of this chart. And so -- in Mr. Conway's creation of the chart. So the fact that there's this entry that says, well, it could have been out of service, Mr. Conway believes it wasn't out of service, based on his information in creating this summary.

So it is a fair representation of what is in the logbook.

1 THE COURT: Well, he doesn't believe that 2 it was out of service, and what's the basis for 3 that evidentiarywise? 4 MR. MANGO: It is based on conversations 5 he's had with Tonawanda Coke employees in 6 investigating the entries in the by-products 7 operator logbook. 8 THE COURT: Yeah, but that's outside the 9 record, right? 10 MR. MANGO: It is. It is. But if it's 11 examined on cross-examination, I mean, he'll be 12 ready to discuss that. I was not going --13 THE COURT: He has a good-faith basis for the exclusion of April. 14 15 MR. MANGO: Right. So --16 MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, the entry 17 Mr. Mango is referring to says, "Bleeder back in 18 service." This is May 22nd. 19 THE COURT: 22nd? MR. LINSIN: Yes. It is not a maybe. 20 is not a could-have-been. And what now -- what 21 22 Mr. Mango is now suggesting is that his very

And I just find this to be -- if -- if the

witness is suggesting that the entries in this

logbook they're seeking to summarize are false.

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purpose of this testimony is then to impugn the integrity of the very logbook they're seeking to summarize, I think they are shooting themselves in the foot.

I just -- the fundamental point here, your

Honor -- and I do believe these issues regarding

the other entries in the logbook are significant,

but the fundamental point, as we stressed in our

discussions on Friday, the man who was the BP

foreman testified, and we believe unambiguously,

that he changed this set point as part of his

general responsibilities as the BP foreman. That

was his direct testimony.

And when he was asked on cross, not just about April of '09, about all of his direct, about whether he put entries in the logbook, he said no. And that's exactly where this record is. And -- and the logbook itself corroborates the interpretation that we have of this testimony, because there simply are not -- it's not just April that's missing any entries from Mr. Cahill. There are none for Mr. Cahill except when he is admonishing, as I referenced to the Court on Friday, he -- there is an entry later in 2009 when he's admonishing the operators not to change it

without his direction.

And there is another entry, your Honor, I would point out, in July of 2009 where the -- an operator, Operator JC. We're not certain -- well, we think we know who that is, but essentially is requesting Mr. Cahill in this note to say, please advise us when you change the -- I'm interpreting here -- please advise the operators when you change the set point. We don't have radios or phones, and you need to tell us.

And we believe that further corroborates the -what is the testimony, what is the evidence by the
log itself, that Mr. Cahill, as foreman, was not
noting his changes in this logbook.

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, the last point on that is, there is an entry on October 1st of 2008 by Pat Cahill. It's not on here because it doesn't relate to a set point. But it does say, "Cahill working on bleeder, not bleeding correctly." He puts that in the logbook.

There's other entries in here which are recorded on the operator logbook summary. "Bleeder set at 95 per PC." So he has the responsibility to make settings in the bleeder. He tells his operators to do that. They then put it on here.

There's a least two of those on this chart.

"Bleeder set at 95 per PC." That's on the first entry November 3rd of 2006. Then there's an entry on December 19th of 2007, "Bleeder now at 100 as per PC."

There's no discrepancy in what he testified to in this logbook.

MR. PERSONIUS: Judge, those entries that Mr. Mango refers to, I don't interpret those as an indication that it was Mr. Cahill that did that. It simply is saying it was per or as per Mr. Cahill; in other words, in accordance with his direction.

I only want to add one point, Judge. The fairest reading from the government's perspective, the best they can argue from his trial testimony is that what he testified to is that entries would be made in the -- the BP logbook when it was the operator making those changes, but if it was Mr. Cahill doing it, and it was his responsibility to do it, he would not note those entries in the logbook.

So all the changes that were made by Mr. Cahill, we don't know about those, and that is corroborated by the entry of July of 2009 where

someone is complaining about the fact that

Mr. Cahill makes changes and doesn't tell anybody
that's he's doing it.

THE COURT: Okay. Why don't you give me the highlighted portions of your respective transcripts, and I'll take a look at those. I'll make a decision before we get started.

Who is your first witness?

MR. MANGO: James Strickland, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. The charts won't be admitted through him.

MR. MANGO: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: We'll wait for Conway for that?

MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, there is one other issue. We'll just give the Court some notice, and it depends on how -- I believe there's going to be a request regarding witness order. It's come to our attention one of the defense experts, Marcia Williams, her testimony, which was noticed as being substantially similar to what she was going to testify here in this case, in a Southern Union case that was out of Rhode Island, a recent RCRA case,

the government moved to preclude her testimony in that case, and the court held a Daubert hearing where she testified, and then ultimately did preclude her testimony at trial.

The government intends to file a motion to preclude her testimony on similar grounds. It was -- the basis of that is that she was providing essentially legal opinions, which would invade on the province of the Court. We'll reduce that to writing and ensure something gets filed today.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything, Mr. Linsin?

MR. LINSIN: Well, your Honor, we are

proffering Miss Williams to testify precisely as we

noticed in our notice. I don't know why this

revelation is coming now this late in the day, and

I would simply proffer to the Court that

Miss Williams' proposed testimony would be in

general character and similar to the other expert

witness testimony that has been admitted without

objection here in this trial.

So, I mean, if the government files something, we will respond, but Miss Williams has been instructed about the limitations given the Court's determination on the two regulatory definitions, and her testimony will -- will closely adhere to

that limitation.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll wait for whatever it is that you file in your response in that regard.

Okay. We'll take a look at this.

Okay. We'll see you as soon as I can get back.

MR. LINSIN: All right. Thank you, your Honor.

(Short recess was taken.)

(Jury not present in the courtroom.)

MR. LINSIN: My apology, your Honor.

THE COURT: No problem, Mr. Linsin. Thank you.

Okay. The attorneys and parties are back present. And with respect to the summary charts proffered by the government, I reviewed the arguments of counsel, that is the attorneys, concerning the government's proffered summary charts. I incorporate the discussion we had on this topic on Friday, March 15th, 2013, as well as the discussion this morning. I have had a chance to adequately review the transcripts of Pat Cahill's testimony that were handed up to me this morning.

And based on that review and on my own

recollection of the testimony, and giving full consideration to the totality, I am going to permit the government to use its summary charts over the defendants' objections. I'm satisfied that the government has a good-faith basis for the information contained in the chart and that the trial testimony adequately supports the government's summaries for admissibility purposes.

Defendants undoubtedly interpret the trial testimony differently than the government, but I cannot conclude at this time that the government lacks an evidentiary basis for its summary charts. I will therefore permit them.

With there being an evidentiary basis for the summary charts, I find that defendants' objections concerning the reliability of the summary charts go to the weight to be afforded the charts rather than to admissibility. Defendants will have the full opportunity to cross-examine Agent Conway on the methodology and information he employed to create the charts, as well as any relevant information he may have omitted from them. It will be then for the jury to afford the charts and the information therein whatever weight, if any, it deems warranted.

Consequently, the defendants' objections to the government's summary charts are overruled.

MR. PERSONIUS: Your Honor, may I, on behalf of the defense, make a request in that regard, that as part of -- I think really it would be pursuant to -- I don't know if it's Rule 3500 or what it would be, but to the extent that Agent Conway has notes of these interviews that he conducted with Tonawanda Coke employees, may we have a copy of those notes for cross-examination?

THE COURT: Yes.

You will make inquiry in terms of what exists in that regard, Mr. Mango?

MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor. I know some of the -- the basis will have included a conversation that was had this morning. So we'll see if we can have that reduced to a note form if there was no notes taken. I was in one location, Agent Conway was in a different location, and then there was a witness on the phone. So I'll inquire and make sure that's produced if there is notes.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Linsin?

MR. LINSIN: I know this is not determinative to the Court's ruling. I'm not asking for any further reconsideration. I just

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want the record to be clear on one point with respect to an issue I raised in our discussion on Friday.

The Court may recall that I made reference to statements by one of the BP operators, Mr. Jack Bodie. And I stated which -- what I believe to be true on Friday, that Mr. Bodie had informed the government in its interview reports that he at times -- he was a BP operator -- he at times changed the set point without recording it. I was mistaken in that representation. I just want to make it clear. Mr. Bodie did, in fact, say that, but he said it to us in an interview that we conducted with him. We reviewed the interview reports that the government had in its possession, and to the extent I was suggesting they had information in their possession that was contrary to the position, I just wanted the record to be clear. All right. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. The record will so reflect.

We're almost ready. I'd like to have the attorneys come up to the bench for a moment, please.

(Side bar discussion held on the record.)

THE COURT: Okay. Can everybody hear me okay? I did receive a letter that apparently was sent to defense counsel from James Kennedy, the First Assistant United States Attorney. And the copy I have references a statement that apparently I made with respect to Assistant U.S. Attorney Mango. What I want to clarify at this point in time — and nobody raised this as any type of issue. One, I have said a number of times that counsel for both sides were doing an excellent job. And, frankly, I have no bias one way or another with respect to this case and the performance and/or conduct of the attorneys.

In my view what I did say specifically with respect to Mr. Mango is not accurately reflected in the letter. My recollection is that I said that his performance was -- well, the letter reads this way. It reads that he's one of the best attorneys that I have seen in the courtroom. Whether that's true or not, my recollection is that I said that it's one of the better performances that I've seen from the United States Attorney's Office in a while. So I qualified it a little bit. I don't want this to go your head, Mr. Mango.

MR. MANGO: No, it surely is not.

THE COURT: But my comments always with respect to counsel, you all are cooperative. You are -- I mean, to me, I mean, I can't imagine clients either way having better representation. I mean that sincerely.

And the letter is what it is, but, I mean, I just want you to know that from my standpoint there's no favoritism whatsoever, nothing in my mind that distinguishes one side or the other in terms of how I view this case. And I consistently maintain I'm simply an umpire and managing the trial as best as I can, and I favor no side over any others. And if there's anything you want me to do, any further discussions that you want to have, I'll be more than happy to do it.

MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, can I represent to the Court and to the government that we received a copy of this letter on Friday. We spoke about it among the defense team. I spoke to Mr. Personius about it as well. We were in no way troubled by the reported conversation. We intended -- instead of just responding by email, we intended to draft a letter confirming that view to the First Assistant United States Attorney. And we will do so. But I can represent to the Court that we are -- we have

no concerns or issue with the conversation either as reported in the letter or as recalled by the Court. So we appreciate your -- your raising this on the record, but we will confirm in writing what I have just recited orally.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I appreciate knowing that. Well, rather than expound on it, I'll leave it for what it is. And I guess we're ready to proceed then.

MR. LINSIN: All right.

MR. PERSONIUS: Judge, I just want to add the letter is drafted, and the letter makes it clear this is a non-issue. It is not a problem.

THE COURT: Okay. I mean --

MR. PERSONIUS: It's just not.

THE COURT: -- frankly, I guess you learn something all the time. And, you know, the fact that I say counsel in a case are doing a great job for their clients, you know, I'll have to give that thought down the road a little bit. But in this case I feel it's appropriate, so -- on both sides. So thank you very much. I appreciate it.

MR. LINSIN: Thank you, Judge.

MR. MANGO: Thank you, Judge.

(End of side bar discussion.)

THE COURT: Okay. Chris, I think we're ready if the jury would like to come out. Please give them that invitation, please.

COURT SECURITY OFFICER: Okay.

(Jury seated.)

THE COURT: Actually, we couldn't find the notebooks, and that's why we're late. No, that's not why.

Okay. Welcome back. I hope everybody had a good weekend, a nice weekend. We're happy to have you back. Thank you. Sorry for the delay. I know we had you come in a little bit later, and things took a little bit longer, and we had some issues that we had to resolve here. So I think we're ready to go. We'll distribute the notebooks now.

Please keep in mind that we urge you to keep your minds open until all of the evidence is in, respecting the fact that the burden of proof is on the government beyond a reasonable doubt and that the defendants are presumed innocent in this case.

So please have a seat. Thank you.

Okay. We have, I think, everybody assembled, and, of course, I think by now you know everybody. This is United States versus Tonawanda Coke

Corporation and the defendant Mark Kamholz, who's

at the table with defense lawyer Rod Personius.

And Gregory Linsin and Jeanne Grasso and Ariel

Glasner represent the Tonawanda Coke Corporation.

And they are here along with Sheila Henderson, who
is the paralegal that does a lot of the technology

work for the defense and for the government.

Robert Conway is the agent who's at the far table

with Lauren DiFillipo, the paralegal. And the

attorneys you've come to know, too, are Aaron Mango
and Rocky Piaggione. And I think the only person I

missed was Paul Saffrin, who is the president of

Tonawanda Coke. So that gives you the full
landscape once again.

It's good to have you back. It's nice to start a Monday seeing our jury. And we hope the government can proceed with its case.

Mr. Mango, are you ready with your next witness?

MR. MANGO: We are, your Honor. Thank you. The government would call James Strickland.

THE COURT: If you would approach the witness stand, please, and I'll tell you when to stop, and it should be right there, and then we'll ask -- yeah. Terrific. Face the jury. That's a good thing.

JAMES G. STRICKLAND, having been duly sworn as a witness, testified as follows:

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Witness, still good morning.

THE WITNESS: Good morning, your Honor.

instructions. It is important that you keep in mind you're testifying for the benefit of the ladies and gentlemen of the jury. And we ask you to try to be concise with your answers. Speak at a conversational tone. The microphone is friendly, so it should pick you up if you speak at it. You have to get a little bit closer than you are right now or bring it towards you.

If you don't understand a question, please don't answer it. Just ask the lawyers or me to repeat the question until we get it clear. If you can answer it in a yes or no fashion, that usually helps, because whenever you volunteer information that complicates things, usually. Sometimes — and then more often than not the lawyers will follow up with proper questions to get the information that they need from you.

If there's an objection, wait until I rule on the objection, and then I'll give you instructions

1 on whether to complete an answer, start your answer 2 again, wait for another question, or instructions 3 like that. 4 Do you understand? 5 THE WITNESS: I do. THE COURT: Okay. I think you're going to 6 7 carry okay, but for us state your full name, spell 8 your last name, please. 9 THE WITNESS: My name is James G. 10 Strickland. Last name is spelled 11 S-T-R-I-C-K-L-A-N-D. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Mango, your 13 witness. MR. MANGO: Thank you, your Honor. 14 15 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MANGO: 16 Q. Good morning, Mr. Strickland. How are you? 17 Good morning. Very well. Α. 18 Q. Are you currently employed? 19 Α. Yes, I am. 20 Can you tell the jury, please, who you're Q. 21 employed by? 22 A. I'm employed by the New York State Department 23 or Environmental Conservation, Region 9 office in

Q. And what is your current position with the

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Buffalo.

- Region 9 office in Buffalo?
- A. Currently I am the regional engineer in the Region 9 office.
 - Q. And can you tell the jury what the regional engineer does?
- A. As regional engineer I oversee all of our
 environmental quality programs, which include our
 air program, water program, solid waste program,
 hazardous waste program, and environmental
 remediation program.
 - Q. Okay. So you oversee all of those different programs?
- 13 A. Yes.

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- Q. Which would include the hazardous waste program you mentioned?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. And even the air program?
- 18 A. Yes.
- Q. All right. How long have you been the regional engineer?
- 21 A. About two and a half years.
- Q. Mr. Strickland, who do you report to, if anybody, in Region 9?
- 24 A. I report to the regional director.
- 25 Q. Okay. So can you tell the jury how long in

total you've been employed with the DEC?

- A. I've been with the DEC approximately 30 years.
- Q. And I'd like you to tell the jury what other positions you've held with the DEC and approximately how long you held those positions.
- A. Prior to being the regional engineer, I was the regional hazardous materials engineer for approximately 16 years. Prior to that I worked in our Region 4 office in Schenectady for about a year as a solid waste engineer. And for approximately the 12 years prior to that I worked in our wastewater treatment construction grants program as an engineer.
 - Q. And so you mentioned as the Region 9 hazardous material engineer you served in that role from 1994 to 2010, is that correct?
- 17 A. That's correct.
- 18 Q. All right. That's the 16 years you mentioned?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And what were your duties, if you could tell the jury, as the hazardous materials engineer?
- A. It was -- I managed the hazardous waste

 program, which involved regulation of generators of

 hazardous waste, also the permitted treatment,

 storage, and disposal facilities.

- Q. Okay. Did those duties include oversight of any personnel?
- A. Yes. I had a staff of approximately nine people.
- Q. Okay. And that staff was composed of what type of employees?
- A. Engineers, geologists, chemists, and program specialists.
- Q. Okay. In your role as hazardous materials engineer did you ever communicate or discuss issues with the Environmental Protection Agency?
- A. Yes. It would be relatively common to do that.
- Q. So you mentioned some of your duties. Did your duties involve the oversight and issuance of RCRA permits? I'm going to say RCRA. Do you know what that term is?
- A. RCRA stands for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which is a federal law which was enacted in 1976.
- And, yes, I was involved with the issuance of permits.
- Q. Okay. And those issuance were for the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste?
- 25 A. That is correct.

- Q. And is there something known as a TSDF permit?
- A. Yes. A treatment, storage, and disposal facility permit.
- Q. Okay. So we may use that term, TSDF. And so that's -- that is a known term to you?
- A. Correct.

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- Q. All right. When a facility wants to apply for a TSDF permit, what is typically the first step in that process?
- A. Typically we would have a pre-application conference with the applicant, and that would involve individuals from the hazardous waste program and generally someone from our permit administration program.
 - Q. Okay. So that would be a conference before the actual application is submitted?
- 17 \blacksquare A. That is correct.
 - O. And where would that conference occur?
- A. Typically that would be at our DEC office in Buffalo.
 - Q. Okay. And so there's -- are there things discussed during this pre-application conference?
- A. Yes. We attempt to get, you know, some general facility information, what hazardous waste management activities the applicant is considering

to undertake at their facility.

- Q. Okay. Is that an important part of the process, to have this conference to try to understand what is -- the application is going to be based on?
- A. Yes, it is. It's important for us and also the applicant.
- Q. Now, that's the pre-application conference. Is there an actual permit application --
- A. Yes, there is.

- Q. -- that gets used? And can you describe what goes into the RCRA permit application?
- A. There is essentially two parts to it. A Part

 A, which has general facility information. It will

 have estimated quantities of hazardous waste which

 they want to manage, the methods under which they

 want to manage the hazardous waste, i.e.,

18 treatment, storage in tanks, storage in containers.

And then there's actually a Part B application, which has more details about the individual units that they wish to operate at the facility. It will have information about contingency planning, preparedness and prevention activities, how often they would need to inspect the facility to ensure that the hazardous waste is being managed

appropriately.

- Q. All right. So -- so, assuming the application gets submitted with all that information you just discussed, Mr. Strickland, what, if anything, happens after the application is submitted?
- A. The application is submitted to us. We would review the application. Typically there -- we would generate some comments related to that, that review. We would relay those back to the applicant, and they would revise the application in accordance with the comments, or meet with us and discuss the comments to make sure that they understood exactly what we were asking for.
- Q. Okay. So there's this -- is there this opportunity given to the applicant to respond to any comments that DEC may have?
- 17 A. Yes.
 - Q. And is it a sort of a back-and-forth process?
- A. Yes. It can go back and forth a couple of times.
 - Q. Okay. Now, does DEC -- once the back-and-forth between DEC and the facility is concluded, is there any type of draft permit that is issued?
 - A. Yes. Once we're satisfied with the application, we actually draft the permits and

place the appropriate conditions in the permit.

- Q. All right. And what happens after the draft permit gets issued?
- A. Well, once we've developed a draft permit, we issue what's known as a notice of complete application, which starts a public comment period. And for a hazardous waste permit that's a 45-day comment period.
- Q. So what happens if there are comments by the public or some other party?
- A. We review the comments. If there seems to be something that needs to be modified within the permit based on those comments, we would do that.
- Q. Okay. So changes could be made after the draft is issued?
- 16 A. That is correct.

- Q. Is there a process by which DEC documents the comments and responses?
- A. Yeah. We develop what is called a responsiveness summary, which will list all of the comments and the action that we took in regard to those comments.
 - Q. Okay. And if there are differences -- are there sometimes differences between the DEC and the facility at this stage of the process?

- A. Yes, there can be. There can be -- we could go to what's termed an adjudicatory hearing, which is a hearing before an administrative law judge, to resolve issues that the two parties cannot come to agreement on.
 - Q. How often does that happen?
- A. It's relatively rare.
- Q. All right. So, after that process happens, does a permit get issued?
- 10 A. Once -- yes, once we're through that process,
 11 the permit would be issued by our regional permit
 12 administrator.
 - Q. Okay. So that's an office in the DEC?
 - A. Yes.

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- 15 Q. So --
- 16 A. It's in the regional office.
- 17 Q. The DEC would issue the permit?
- 18 A. That is correct.
- Q. So, when a permit, a treatment storage disposal facility, this TSDF permit is issued, how long of a time period are those valid for?
- A. They're either five-year terms or ten-year terms.
- Q. Can you tell the jury how many TSDF new and renewal permits are handled by Region 9 in a given

year?

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- A. Usually one.
- Q. And so between 1994 and 2010 at the time you were the hazardous materials engineer, how many -- how many of those permits issued one a year would you have reviewed?
- A. Sixteen or so.
 - Q. Okay. One per year?
- 9 A. About one a year.
- Q. Would you have reviewed all of the RCRA permits during your time?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And again, during your tenure as
 hazardous materials engineer -- I'm sorry. I asked
 you that question. It's fair to say you reviewed
 them all during your tenure?
- 17 | A. Yes.
- Q. All right. Now, you just described for us,

 Mr. Strickland, the process by which a facility

 would apply to DEC to get a permit, is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. All right. Would it be possible for a facility to, in essence, bypass DEC and go directly to the EPA?
 - A. If they did, the EPA would refer that back to

us, because we -- the New York State is authorized to administer the hazardous waste program in New York State.

- Q. Okay. So DEC would be involved in the process of issuing any permit under RCRA in New York State?
- A. Yes, we would.

- Q. Okay. Let me ask you, as part of your duties when you were hazardous materials engineer, did you get involved in issuing any type of written regulatory interpretation and/or guidance to the RCRA permit holders?
- A. Yes. To permittees and just the regulated community.
 - Q. Okay. How would that come about?
 - A. Generally there would be -- you know, a permit holder would not fully understand the requirements in the regulations, or a generator would have trouble understanding requirements in our regulations.
 - Q. And it would fall on your shoulders to provide interpretation and guidance on that?
 - A. Yes.

MR. LINSIN: Objection, your Honor, to this line of questioning on grounds of relevance.

THE COURT: Mr. Mango.

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, I'm just attempting to establish the expert qualifications for this witness. I don't plan to go any further on these questions.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's move on then, please.

MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor.

BY MR. MANGO:

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- Q. Mr. Strickland as part of your duties when you were hazardous materials engineer, were you responsible for keeping RCRA inspectors who worked for you in your region current with all new practices and/or guidance documents?
- 14 Α. Yes, I was.
- 15 And can you tell the jury what your educational background is?
- 17 I have a Bachelor of Science degree in 18 mechanical engineering.
 - And do you hold any type of professional license?
 - Yes. I'm a professional engineer licensed in New York State.
 - Q. And how about any membership in any organization -- professional organizations?
 - I'm a board member of the Air and Waste

- Management Association, Niagara Frontier Section.
 - Q. Okay. As a board member, what are your duties as a board member?
 - A. As a board member we set up the -- what we call the program for the year, which is a series of dinner meetings where we have professionals in the air and waste management business give presentations to our membership.
- Q. Okay. And you're involved in setting those up?
- 10 A. Yes. And we also give out scholarships for college students.
- Q. Okay. Have you received any type of training with DEC regarding RCRA?
 - A. Yes. I've attended approximately 14 RCRA inspector training courses, and I've taken various courses on hazardous waste management and environmental remediation.
 - Q. Okay. Now, we've been talking this term RCRA,
 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Are you
 familiar with that act?
 - A. Yes, I am.

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- 22 Q. How are you familiar with RCRA?
- A. RCRA -- New York State has its waste
 regulations as stringent as the federal EPA
 regulations, and it's through the exercise and use

- of those regulations that I'm familiar. Also through the permitting process.
 - Q. Okay. And as your role as hazardous material engineer, is that right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. All right. Are you familiar with the implementing regulations under RCRA?
- A. The New York State regulations, yes.
- Q. Yes. Are you familiar with the permitting scheme under RCRA?
- 11 A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know if DEC -- you mentioned this -- is authorized to implement RCRA in New York State?
- 14 \blacksquare A. Yes, the DEC is.
- Q. Okay. So are you familiar with -- now, let me ask you -- Title 6 of the New York Code Rules and Regulations, NCYCRR Parts 370 to 376?
- 18 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Just briefly, if you can tell the jury, what are those parts?
- A. Part 370 is general information and definitions related to our hazardous waste management program.

 Part 371 is the identification and listing of
- hazardous waste. Part 372 is regulations related to generators and transporters of hazardous waste.

Part 374 contains regulations for specific types of hazardous wastes. Part 375 is actually not in the hazardous waste program, and Part 376 is the land disposal restrictions.

Q. All right. And so in your career at DEC, approximately how many years have you been involved in RCRA compliance issues and RCRA inspection issues?

A. Sixteen years.

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, at this point, based on Mr. Strickland's experience in the field of RCRA for the past 16 years, his education, his continuing education in the field of RCRA, his knowledge of the RCRA statute, its implementing regulations and its definitions, and in particular his understanding of the New York scheme that allows a facility to obtain a permit and get a permit, I offer Mr. Strickland as an expert in the field of permitting under RCRA and the regulations and definitions relating to the permitting program under RCRA.

THE COURT: From the standpoint of New York State?

MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any comments, Mr. Linsin?

MR. LINSIN: We have no objection to receiving Mr. Strickland's testimony on that basis, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. And Mr. Personius?

MR. PERSONIUS: No objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. As tendered, the witness will be presented to the jury for purposes of permitting and the process involving permitting as it relates to RCRA and the State of New York and its applicable regulations.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, keep in mind that Mr. Strickland is being tendered as an expert witness, meaning that he has by training, background, and experience, and education an expertise that may be helpful to you in understanding the issues that will be presented through testimony.

You are to evaluate and assess his credibility the same like you do with any and all of the other witnesses that have testified in this trial. He gets no special treatment by virtue of the fact that he is an expert, but you may consider those areas of his testimony based on his expertise to help you where you may not have the type of background and ability to work through the

permitting aspect of this case without his testimony.

So, with that, Mr. Mango, you may proceed.

MR. MANGO: Thank you, your Honor.

BY MR. MANGO:

- Q. Mr. Strickland, are you familiar with the term "interim status" under RCRA?
- A. Yes, I am.
- Q. Can you tell the jury what that means, interim status?
- A. Interim status was -- came into being because in 1980 the federal government promulgated their first set of RCRA regulations, so there were facilities which were undertaking activities prior to 1980, which after 1980 possibly could have needed a permit. So they would have been immediately thrown into a -- in a noncompliance mode. So interim status was developed to allow those facilities to keep operating after 1980, doing what they were doing until they could be evaluated to determine whether they did need a RCRA permit or not.
 - Q. Okay. Mr. Strickland, are you familiar with a company known as the Tonawanda Coke Corporation?

25 A. Yes, I am.

And did you have an opportunity to review the 1 2 DEC RCRA file on the Tonawanda Coke Corporation? 3 Yes, I did. Α. 4 And based on that review, did the Tonawanda 5 Coke Corporation have any type of interim status 6 between the period of 1998 and 2009? 7 Α. No. 8 And did you review the DEC regulatory 9 inspections? 10 MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, I apologize for 11 interrupting. Could I just get the years that that 12 last question was framed? 13 THE COURT: 1998 through 2009? 14 MR. MANGO: Yes. 15 MR. LINSIN: Thank you. 16 BY MR. MANGO: 17 And, in fact, I'll even broaden it. Do you 18 know if before 1998 Tonawanda Coke had any type of 19 interim status ever? 20 A. No. 21 THE COURT: You don't know, or they did 22 not? 23 THE WITNESS: They did not. 24 THE COURT: Thank you.

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BY MR. MANGO:

- Q. And, Mr. Strickland, did you review the DEC regulatory -- the DEC regulatory inspections at the Tonawanda Coke Corporation prior to 2009?
- A. Yes, I did.

- Q. And if you can tell the jury, which inspections did you specifically review?
- A. I looked at -- the first inspection was in 1989, the second inspection was 1997, the third inspection was in 2007, and the fourth was -- excuse me. I said '97. 2001. And the fourth was in 2007.
- Q. Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Give us those again, because I'm not sure I understood. 1989.

THE WITNESS: 1989, 1997, 2001, and 2007.
BY MR. MANGO:

- Q. Okay. So you've reviewed those inspection reports from the DEC file?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Are you familiar with the terms "large-quantity generator" and "small-quantity generator"?
- 22 A. Yes, I am.
 - Q. Okay. From those four inspection reports,
 those years, do the inspection reports identify
 Tonawanda Coke as one or the other of these, large

or small?

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- A. They identify Tonawanda Coke as a small-quantity generator.
- Q. Okay. And in your experience as head of the -- as engineer of the hazardous materials division, how do inspectors obtain information to complete a small-quantity generator inspection report?
- A. They obtain the information via conversations with the operator; they obtain information via their observations of the activities at the facility.
- Q. Okay. Could it be one or the other?
- A. It would generally be both.
- Q. Okay. Now, did you see any mention of the -of a term, let me tell you, "K087" in the
 inspection reports?
- 17 | A. Yes, I did.
- 18 Q. Do you know what K087 is?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. So prior to June of 2009 was there any indication in those reports as to how the K087 waste was being recycled at the Tonawanda Coke Corporation?
 - A. The one report indicated that the K087 was being mixed with pulverized coal and recycled back

into the coke ovens.

THE COURT: What do you understand K087 to be?

THE WITNESS: K087 is hazardous waste from a specific source in the by-products process. It's tar decanter sludge.

BY MR. MANGO:

- Q. You mentioned in one of the reports there was a mention of the K087 was mixed with pulverized coal and then recycled to the coke ovens?
- A. Yes.

- Q. In any of the reports did it say where the K087 was being mixed with the coal?
 - A. No, it was not identified.
 - Q. The inspection reports that you just went through, these four inspection reports prior to June of 2009, did the Tonawanda Coke Corporation indicate whether or not it was storing any hazardous waste longer than 90 days at the facility?
 - A. No, it did not.

MR. LINSIN: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Yes?

MR. LINSIN: Never mind. I'll cover it on cross. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LINSIN: I apologize.

BY MR. MANGO:

- Q. Mr. Strickland, did you review the indictment in this case?
- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the conduct alleged in Counts 17, 18 and 19 of the indictment?
- A. Yes, I am.
- Q. Okay. What is your understanding of the conduct alleged to have occurred in Count 17?
 - A. Count 17 was the storage of characteristic hazardous waste. It was characteristic for benzene on the ground, and that storage occurred from -- it was alleged to have occurred from 1998 till 2009.
 - Q. Okay. All right. Can you tell the jury whether Tonawanda Coke had a RCRA permit issued by DEC or EPA to engage in this conduct?
- A. No, they did not.
- Q. Based on your experience as head of the Region 9 RCRA program, would DEC have issued a permit for this conduct?
- A. For that type of storage, no.
- Q. Okay. Tell the jury why.
- 25 A. Because it was stored on the ground, there were

no engineering controls related to the storage of that material.

- Q. Okay. What is your understanding, if you can tell the jury, of Count 18 of the indictment?
- A. Count 18 involves the same characteristic hazardous waste for benzene, which was removed from one of the tanks which were cut down on the property, and that material was then taken to the coalfields and applied to the coal.
- Q. Okay. Mr. Strickland, do you know if the

 Tonawanda Coke Corporation had a RCRA permit issued

 by DEC or EPA to engage in this conduct alleged in

 Count 18?
- A. No, they did not.

- Q. And based on your experience as head of the Region 9 RCRA program, would DEC have issued a permit for this type of conduct?
- 18 A. No, we would not.
 - Q. Okay. Why?
- A. Just because the method in which the material
 was managed leaves the possibility that it could
 come in contact with the ground and constitute
 disposal.
 - Q. Okay. Mr. Strickland, what is your understanding of the conduct alleged to have

occurred in Count 19 of the indictment?

- A. Count 19 would have involved the K087 waste, which was once again applied to the coal in the coalfield.
- Q. Okay. Did the Tonawanda Coke Corporation have a RCRA permit issued by DEC or EPA to engage in this conduct?
- A. No, they did not.
- Q. And again, based on your experience as head of the Region 9 RCRA program, would DEC have issued a permit for this type of conduct?
- A. No.

- Q. And why?
 - A. For the same reason, that the hazardous constituents from the waste could come in contact with the ground in an uncontrolled fashion.
 - Q. All right. In fact, for any period of time -or for the period of time between 1998 and 2009 did
 the Tonawanda Coke Corporation have any type of
 RCRA permit issued by DEC or EPA to handle any type
 of hazardous waste?
 - A. No, they did not.
- MR. MANGO: Thank you, your Honor.

 Nothing further for this witness.
- THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Mango.

Mr. Linsin.

MR. LINSIN: May I proceed, your Honor?

THE COURT: You may. Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LINSIN:

- Q. Good morning, Mr. Strickland.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. I don't believe we've met before. My name is Greg Linsin. I represent the Tonawanda Coke Corporation.

Did you ever visit the Tonawanda Coke facility, sir?

- A. Yes, I've been there twice.
- Q. All right. And before we go there, can you tell me, please, what materials other than the DEC file that you've testified about -- what materials did you review in connection with your preparations for your testimony here today?
- A. I've reviewed various emails that were between various state employees, DEC employees, and EPA employees.
- Q. In what time frame, sir?
- A. Those would be probably in the 2009 time frame and probably some after that.
- Q. All right. Anything else?
 - A. I've looked at the RCRA file. I've looked at

the charges --

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- Q. And you're referencing -- I'm sorry. I didn't mean to interrupt. Your reference -- when you talk about the RCRA file, you're talking about the DEC's RCRA file?
- A. Yes.
- Q. All right. Please go ahead.
- A. I looked at the indictment, with the charges.
- Q. Are you familiar with the factual stipulations that have been entered into the record in this case regarding the materials that were maintained in these two tanks that you just testified about?
- A. Yes, I am.
- Q. You've read those?
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. Have you reviewed the testimony of any of the witnesses who have testified in this trial regarding the management of the K087 or the D018 materials on the Tonawanda Coke facility?
 - A. No, I have not.
 - Q. You had a direct involvement in this DEC's oversight of Tonawanda Coke back at least beginning with your taking on the duties as the regional hazardous waste engineer in 1994, is that correct?
- 25 A. That would be correct.

- And scrolling forward for a moment to 2009, you Q. were Tom Corbett's supervisor, is that correct?
- Yes, I was. Α.

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- And were you familiar with the fact that Mr. Corbett went out, along with a Mr. Lenny Grossman and an Ellen Banner, in June of 2009 and inspected the Tonawanda Coke facility for RCRA compliance purposes?
- Yes, I was aware that he went out with Len Grossman. The other individual I don't know.
- Now, you testified a moment ago that you actually visited the Tonawanda Coke facility on a couple of occasions.
- Α. Yes.
- 15 What was the first date that you personally 16 visited this facility?
- 17 It was April of 2010. Α.
- Do you recall -- have you reviewed the summary 19 of your proposed testimony that was submitted in connection with the government's pretrial submissions in this case?
- 22 Α. Yes, I have.
- 23 Was that submission accurate as far as it 0. 24 related to your proposed testimony?
 - I think there were some inaccuracies.

recall.

- Q. Do you recall that in that submission there was an indication that you had visited the Tonawanda Coke facility shortly after the April 2009 air inspection?
- A. That is incorrect.
- Q. Did you point that fact out to the prosecutors before you -- when you reviewed this?
- A. I believe I did, but I think I saw that after it was submitted.
- Q. All right. So the first time -- that submission aside, then the first time you actually visited the facility was in 2010, is that correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. All right. Now, you testified that you reviewed in preparation for your testimony several of the DEC inspection reports that were -- the RCRA compliance reports that were completed by people under your supervision, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And if I heard you correctly, it was the '89 inspection report, '97 inspection report, 2001, and 2007, is that correct?
- 24 A. That is correct.
 - Q. Are you aware of any other inspection reports

- that have been completed by DEC with respect to RCRA compliance for the Tonawanda Coke facility?
 - A. No, I am not.
 - Q. Are you aware that -- that EPA completed a report of the June 17th, 2009, inspection at the facility?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Have you reviewed that?
- 9 A. I have not seen that.
- 10 Q. Not at any point?
- 11 \parallel A. I don't think it was ever submitted to me.
- Q. And you did not request to review it, is that your testimony?
- 14 A. I did not request.
- Q. And are you aware that there was also a report prepared for -- in connection with the sampling visit to the facility in September of 2009?
- 18 A. I am aware that there was a report.
- 19 Q. Did you review that report?
- 20 A. No.
- 21 Q. You did not request it?
- 22 A. No.
- Q. In addition to the DEC inspection reports, were you aware -- are you aware that the Tonawanda Coke facility back in 1986 and again in 1988 submitted a

RCRA hazardous waste notification in '86? Have you reviewed that document?

A. No, I have not.

- Q. Are you aware, sir, that in 1986 the Tonawanda Coke facility advised EPA that it was a generator of K087 waste and that it was recycling that waste on-site?
- A. No, I am not.
- Q. Did you review the 1988 submission by Tonawanda Coke, part of a biannual submission -- reporting submission, in which two years later Tonawanda Coke advised EPA that it was generating K087 waste and recycling that waste on-site? Are you aware of that submission?
- \blacksquare A. No, I am not.
 - Q. Isn't it common, Mr. Strickland, for DEC and EPA to share information that either agency may receive about hazardous waste generators?
 - A. It is common, but there are instances where we don't have certain notifications.
 - Q. Let's go back to the 1980s, and I understand from your testimony you were not in a position dealing with hazardous waste in the '80s, is that correct?
- 25 A. That's correct.

Q. Well, let me ask you a couple of questions. Is it fair to say, based on what you've now learned about hazardous waste, that during the 1980s there was a significant amount of activity regarding the development of the national regulations for the RCRA program?

A. Yes.

- Q. And as you testified a moment ago, Part B interim status was implemented to accommodate facilities that -- while they were applying for a RCRA permit, correct?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. And there were some fundamental definitions that were developed during that 1980s period regarding what was going to be considered a solid waste, correct?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And as a matter of fact, there were also some very significant regulations developed and promulgated in the late 1980s regarding the land disposal regulations and what was going to be permitted to be disposed of on the land, is that correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. All right. So, now, I asked those background

questions because I want to confirm my understanding that based on your review of DEC's files, this 1989 inspection report was DEC's first contact, for RCRA compliance purposes, with the Tonawanda Coke facility, is that correct?

- A. It's the first that's evidenced in our file.
- Q. All right. And so when -- do you know who conducted that RCRA compliance inspection?
- A. That was Ray Fisher.
- Q. All right. Do you know Mr. Fisher?
- A. Yes, I do.

- Q. Have you spoken to him about what he did during the course of that inspection?
 - A. No, I have not.
 - Q. When Mr. Fisher -- were you aware that when Mr. Fisher went out to inspect the Tonawanda Coke facility in 1989, that the Tonawanda Coke already had an EPA generator number, ID number?
 - A. Yes, because it's displayed on the inspection report.
 - Q. Okay. That indicates to you, does it not, that even if you may not have reviewed it before, that previous to the '89 inspection Tonawanda Coke had in effect raised its hand in the 1980s and submitted this report to EPA saying, hey, we're

generating K087, correct?

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- A. If it was listed on their notification, yes.
- Q. And as a matter of fact, that was then repeated -- or this biannual submission in '88 repeated the very same notification, is that correct?
- A. If it was listed, that would be correct.
- Q. So your DEC RCRA compliance inspector is aware in 1989 that this facility has self-notified that it is a generator of K087, because it has an EPA generator ID number. It is DEC's very first contact with this facility since the enactment of RCRA, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. It is DEC's first contact with this facility after this fundamental definition of solid waste has been put in place, correct?
- 18 A. That is correct.
- Q. Ands it is also DEC's first contact with this
 facility, that has told DEC it's generating K087,
 since the enactment of the land disposal
 regulations, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- 24 MR. LINSIN: May I please have Defendant's 25 Exhibit B, which is in evidence. B as in boy. I'm

sorry.

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BY MR. LINSIN:

- Now, this is the first page of the exhibit, Mr. Strickland. I'm going to ask that we scroll through. I apologize in advance. A couple of these pages are out of order. And this first page, as you can see, is actually a cover memorandum that wasn't related to the inspection report. But have you seen this first page of Defendant's Exhibit B before?
- Yes, I have.
- 12 All right. Could we please go to the next 13 page?

Have you seen this letter that was sent to Tonawanda Coke following the inspection in 1989?

- Α. Yes, I have.
- And then you recognize this as the first page of the actual inspection, RCRA compliance inspection form?
 - Yes, it is. Α.
- All right. Now, can we please go to -- well, 22 here is the table of contents for the entire inspection report form. The next page is actually 24 out of sequence, and so we will skip over this page 25 and come back to it in a moment.

But do you recognize this as the first substantive page of the findings of the report? This would be Roman numeral I-1.

A. Yes.

Q. All right. And if we could go to -- the indication here midway down the page -- and if we can enlarge just this portion, please.

Indication here again, the K087 decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations. That is the listed waste that is being generated on-site, correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. All right. And if we could then go to Roman I-2. And can you enlarge this portion of the page, please.

There is a section of the form that says, "If the facility is a treatment, storage, or disposal facility, have they," and then there is a series of questions, correct?

- A. This is correct.
- Q. And Mr. Fisher wrote in the words "not applicable," correct?
- 23 A. Correct.
 - Q. And submitted a Part A application, that's N/A, correct?

A. Uh-huh.

- Q. And a Part A application is a RCRA permit application, correct?
- A. It is the first part of the RCRA permit application.
- Q. And so Mr. Fisher, based on these findings, has determined that the RCRA permit application is not applicable to this facility, correct?
- A. That is correct. It has not been submitted.
- \parallel Q. And if we could go to Roman I-4, please.

And you see here, beginning on this page, this is the -- the general heading before we enlarge this is Status Identification. That is the number 2 at the top, correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. And then here we have treatment, storage, or disposal facility status, correct?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And the question here in number 1 under C is,

 "Is hazardous waste generated and stored on-site?

 If so," and then a series of questions, each of

 which Mr. Fisher has said no to, correct?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. So he made a determination in 1989 that hazardous waste was not generated and stored on the

site, correct?

- A. This indicates that hazardous waste -- has hazardous waste been stored on-site longer than 90 days? He answered no to that.
- Q. All right. And is that one of the permit conditions?
- A. If they were -- if they stored hazardous waste on-site for longer than 90 days, they would be required to have a permit, if they were a large-quantity generator.
- Q. All right. Now, could we back out of this again so we can get the larger page, and move then to Roman numeral I-5. And again, to the -- well, actually, as long as we're going to do this, let's bring it all the way down here.

So this is a follow-on from the previous page, correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. And Mr. Fisher has concluded that there's no hazardous waste received from off-site, correct?
- A. Correct.
- Q. No hazardous waste being treated on-site, correct?
- 24 A. That is correct.
- 25 Q. And no hazardous waste is disposed of on-site,

correct?

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- A. That is correct.
- Q. And again, in the margin to the left-hand side he has written, "All K087 sludges are recycled into the process," right?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. And you testified on direct examination that the -- it is your understanding that a RCRA compliance inspector, in conducting a RCRA compliance inspection, would generally speak both with the operator of the facility and then observe the activities that were in question, correct?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. And if we could go back to -- I'm sorry -Roman numeral I-3, please. Which is -- yes. Yes.
 Thank you.
 - Are you familiar with this page?
- 18 A. Yes, I am.
- 19 Q. And you've read this page?
- 20 | A. Yes, I have.
- Q. And so you're aware that in the handwritten
 text here Mr. Fisher describes in some detail what
 happens to the K087 material at Tonawanda Coke,
 correct?
- 25 A. Yes, he does.

- Q. He even had to go outside of the margins, because there weren't enough line space to contain the information he wanted to record, correct?
- A. That is correct. Ray liked to do that.
- Q. And Ray Fisher determined, based on DEC's very first RCRA compliance inspection of this facility, that this facility didn't have and didn't need a permit, correct?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. And is there any place at all in the remainder of the DEC's regulatory files from 1989 forward to 2009, anything in any of those files that indicate a determination by DEC that Tonawanda Coke needed a RCRA permit for the activities it was conducting?
 - A. No, there is not.
- \parallel Q. And that's a 20-year period, correct?
 - A. Correct.

- MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, I have a little bit more. Would this perhaps be a convenient time for a break?
 - THE COURT: A break?
- MR. LINSIN: Yes.
- 23 THE COURT: I know it's been somewhat
 24 short for all of you, ladies and gentlemen, but
 25 you've been here since the time that I asked you

to, and I thank you for that. We've been pretty busy, and so we need to take a break. We'll see you back here -- we'll get started by 2:15, but if you can get here at 2 o'clock or so, we'll try to be available then. Okay?

Thank you very much. Please keep your minds open, and we will get started as soon as we can. Enjoy the day.

(Jury excused from the courtroom).

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Strickland, you can step down. Thank you.

Anything else?

MR. LINSIN: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. We'll see you at -- try to be here about 2 o'clock. We will be starting between 2:00 and 2:15, I think. Thank you.

(Lunch recess was taken.)

(Jury not present in the courtroom.)

MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, just very briefly on the scheduling issue that I had mentioned today, because I think it may relate to our timing and perhaps the Court's instruction to the jury as they depart. Based on my estimate of finishing cross and what we expect Mr. Conway's testimony to be, it

seems fairly clear to us that the government will be resting some time this afternoon.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LINSIN: As we've already advised government counsel, we believe we will be calling five witnesses in our defense case, four relatively short witnesses and, presuming the Court allows, our RCRA expert to testify on RCRA issues.

For scheduling purposes during the week, we know the Court is off on Friday, and what we were going to request of the Court for timing purposes is that you permit us to begin our defense case on Wednesday morning and getting all of that testimony then in Wednesday morning and Thursday. We have two witnesses on that list of five who, because we have advanced our schedule, are not able to be into town until Thursday. And so our belief is that if we start on Wednesday we will certainly conclude some time on Thursday.

And I just wanted to raise it, because if it made sense to the Court, it might be that then that we could obviate the need for the jurors to come in for three partial days, and it would just make the flow a whole lot easier.

THE COURT: So we'd have them come in on

Wednesday and Thursday?

MR. LINSIN: That would be our request, your Honor, yes.

MR. PERSONIUS: Judge, just a point of clarification. My understanding is we have one witness coming from out of town. We have another witness who's from Buffalo, but he's self-employed, and it is far better for him if he could testify Thursday than Tuesday or Wednesday. It's not a big deal, but --

THE COURT: No. Understood. Thank you.

Mr. Mango.

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, whatever the Court would desire to do, we're comfortable with.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, we'll try to put that schedule in place. I don't see why that would not work. Let's see how we do today, and if we can wrap up the witness testimony, that would be a good thing.

Okay. Chris, if you'd bring the jury in please.

MR. PERSONIUS: Judge, as Chris is doing that, the other request -- we've talked to the government about it -- at a point you think appropriate in Mr. Conway's testimony, if you could

1 please consider giving the jury an instruction on 2 summary charts and the fact that they're not 3 evidence. 4 THE COURT: Okay. Certainly. 5 MR. PERSONIUS: Thank you, Judge. MR. MANGO: I believe they are evidence, 6 7 but they should be also -- well --8 MR. PERSONIUS: Whatever the instruction 9 is. 10 MR. MANGO: Maybe we need to look at the 11 instruction. I'll look at the instruction. 12 THE COURT: Okay. All right. You're 13 introducing them as demonstrative evidence. MR. MANGO: Yes. 14 THE COURT: But summary. 15 16 MR. MANGO: Right. To aid the jury. Yes, 17 that's correct. So -- but they do get to go back 18 with the jury during deliberation, but --19 (Jury seated.) 20 THE COURT: Okay. Welcome back. Please 21 have a seat. 22 Okay. The attorneys and parties are back 23 present, and the jury is here, roll call waived. 24 Mr. James Strickland is on cross-examination. He

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remains under oath.

Mr. Linsin, your witness.

MR. LINSIN: Thank you, your Honor.

BY MR. LINSIN:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Strickland.
- A. Good afternoon.

MR. LINSIN: Miss Henderson, may I please have Defendant's Exhibit B again, already in evidence. And could we please go to what is the third page of this document. Third page of the exhibit. Fourth page. I'm sorry. Back, back. One more. Thank you. Right there.

BY MR. LINSIN:

- Q. Could we enlarge -- you recognize this, sir, as the inspection form -- DEC's first inspection form for the Tonawanda Coke facility, correct?
- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. All right. Could we enlarge that portion.

You testified a little bit earlier that you understood that Tonawanda Coke had made a submission to EPA regarding its generator status prior to this 1989 inspection, because at the time of the '89 inspection the facility had an EPA generator ID number, correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. And is this the number, handwritten in here

that has been enlarged?

A. Yes, it is.

- Q. All right. And just for the record, does it read NYD088413877?
- A. Yes, it does.
- Q. All right. And if I may please have for identification -- if we take this down -- Defendant's Exhibit DDDD.02.

THE CLERK: Is it in evidence?

MR. LINSIN: I'm sorry?

THE CLERK: Is it in evidence?

MR. LINSIN: No. For identification.

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, I'd object at this point. I believe we covered this during the earlier portions of his cross-examination. He was asked specifically about a 1989 -- or '86 and 1988 notice to EPA, and the witness said he was not aware of it and did not know of it. Now we're actually showing what appears to be that document to the witness. I would object on that grounds.

MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, if I may ask a couple of additional questions to clarify where I'm going on this.

THE COURT: Certainly.

BY MR. LINSIN:

- Q. All right. Do you recognize this form, sir?
- A. Yes. It looks like the hazardous waste notification form.
- Q. All right. And if we could please scroll to the third page of this exhibit. I'm going to ask you, please, to enlarge this -- well, actually, let me come back here. Enlarge that section of the exhibit, please.

Do you recognize -- well, back out again, please.

Do you recognize what this acknowledgment form is?

- A. Yes. It looks like the acknowledgment of notification of hazardous waste activity.
- 15 Q. From EPA, correct?
 - A. From EPA.

Q. And now if we can enlarge this portion of page 3 of the exhibit.

At the top left-hand corner of this enlarged portion of page 3 of the exhibit, do you recognize an ID number?

- A. Yes, I do.
 - Q. And do you recognize that as the same EPA generator ID number that appeared on the inspection -- the DEC inspection form for the 1989

1 inspection? 2 Yes, that's the same number. 3 MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, I would move 4 Government's [sic] Exhibit DDDD.02 into evidence. 5 MR. MANGO: Your Honor, I would still 6 object here. There's been no foundation that he 7 has any knowledge. That the fact that the number 8 is the same doesn't establish a foundation for this 9 document, which is clearly an EPA document, through 10 this witness. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Linsin? 12 BY MR. LINSIN: 13 Q. Are generator ID numbers assigned by EPA unique identification numbers for a given facility? 14 15 A. Yes, they are. 16 THE COURT: All right. Over objection, 17 I'll permit it. It will be admitted. (Defendants Exhibit DDDD.02 was received 18 19 into evidence.) 20 MR. LINSIN: If we can go to the first 21 page of this exhibit, please. Yes. 22 Please, may it be published? 23 THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. LINSIN:

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Q. And if we can enlarge the framed portion of the

document.

Α.

Do you see this, sir? Do you recognize this as an EPA hazardous waste activity notification form from Tonawanda Coke Corporation?

- A. Yes. That's what the document says.
- Q. And the installation contact being identified as Mark Kamholz, manager -- environmental manager, correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And if we could enlarge this portion of the document, please. I'm sorry. Let's go all the way across so we get the whole -- that whole portion of the -- please go back, Sheila. And -- yeah. All the way across.

Okay. When -- in the section marked mode of transportation, do you see the box "other" checked?

- Q. And with the explanation adjacent to it, when it says specify, none, material is recycled
- A. That's correct.

on-site, correct?

Yes, it's checked.

Q. All right. May we go to page 2, please, of this exhibit. And do you recognize this topic — this page, generally, as the place where the generator identifies the hazardous waste that is

being generated on-site?

- A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And perhaps you can read it in the smaller, but, Sheila, would you enlarge that portion.

 Include the heading of that section, please. So from here across.

Okay. So this is the section of the form where Mark Kamholz on behalf of Tonawanda Coke

Corporation in this notification form is notifying

EPA that the facility is generating K087 waste,

correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. All right. And lastly on this page, please, down at the bottom, if you enlarge that portion.

You see the signature of Mark Kamholz, manager environmental control, dated February 13th, 1986, correct?

- A. Yes, it does state Mark Kamholz.
- Q. All right. May I now please have -- let's come out of this -- Defendant's Exhibit DDDD -- for identification, DDDD01.01.

Do you recognize this form, sir?

- A. Yes. It's Form IC, EPA form.
- Q. Regarding a hazardous waste report, correct?

 MR. MANGO: Your Honor, we're not going to

1 object. If the foundation is the same as what it 2 was before, we won't object to the admission of 3 this document into evidence. 4 MR. LINSIN: On that basis, your Honor, I 5 would now move Defendant's DDDD01.01 into evidence. THE COURT: You're saying .01, but -- oh, 6 7 are you taking that from the Bates number? 8 MR. LINSIN: Yes, your Honor. The exhibit 9 number. 10 THE COURT: The exhibit number, I think is 11 DDDD.01? 12 MR. LINSIN: Yes. 13 THE COURT: That's the sticker number. Okay. That will be received, no objection. 14 15 (Defendant's Exhibit DDDD.01 was received 16 into evidence.) 17 BY MR. LINSIN: 18 Q. And why does a generator submit a form like 19 this, sir? 20 The generator would submit this form to 21 identify the types of waste and quantities that 22 they generate. 23 Q. All right. Can we go to page 2 of this 24 exhibit, please. And first, if we could, in the

comment section, could we enlarge that section.

And do you see, sir, in the comment section of this form, that Mr. Kamholz on behalf of Tonawanda Coke is notifying EPA that the K087 which is generated on-site is -- fits within the exemption under 261.4C?

- A. Yes. That is what it states.
- Q. And it states after recycling there is no waste material of any kind to be disposed of in any manner, correct?
- A. That's correct.

Q. Now, can we back out of this page, please, the enlargement, and stay on this page. Could you please enlarge this top box.

Are you familiar with coke production facilities, generally, sir?

- A. To a minor extent. I have no detailed knowledge.
- Q. Do you have any idea of how much K087 even a medium-size coke production facility would generate in a month?
- A. I think I've seen in an inspection report that it's about a ton. Could be a ton a month.
- 23 Q. So, 2,000 pounds or above, is that correct?
- 24 A. Correct.
 - Q. All right. And do you see indicated on this

form, completed by Mr. Kamholz on behalf of

Tonawanda Coke, that he is actually reporting in

1988 -- reporting that the facility is generating

more than a thousand kilograms, more than a ton, in

one month?

A. That is correct.

Q. All right. Okay. If we could come out of this now.

And we can call it back up if you want, but isn't it true that in each of the DEC inspection reports that you testified about on direct examination, that the DEC RCRA compliance inspectors determined that Tonawanda Coke was, in fact, a small-quantity generator? Isn't that true?

A. That is correct.

- Q. Doesn't that reinforce the recognition that these DEC inspectors understood that the K087 that was generated at that facility was exempt from RCRA regulation?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. Are you familiar with the term, as it relates to RCRA, sir, the continuous production process?
- A. I'm not familiar with that term.
 - Q. You've not understood that as a concept that was important in the development of RCRA

- regulations during the 1980s?
- A. I'm not aware.

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- Q. All right. The process of recycling under RCRA does not require a permit, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Now, you testified on cross-examination before
 lunch that the first time you went to this
 facility, the Tonawanda Coke facility, was in 2010,
 correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. All right. But, prior to 2010, in 2009 you had a conversation with Cheryl Webster of DEC regarding this facility, didn't you?
- 14 A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And you had a conversation with her -- she is with the -- pardon me. She's with the air office of DEC, correct?
- 18 A. That's correct.
- Q. But she had been with the hazardous waste section of DEC, correct?
- 21 A. No. She was with the solid waste.
- Q. With the solid waste section before moving to air enforcement, right.
- 24 A. Correct.
- 25 Q. And she had a conversation with you following

her April 2009 inspection at the Tonawanda Coke facility, didn't she?

Α. Correct.

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- And do you recall what the subject matter of that telephone conversation was?
- That was a conversation related to whether K087 7 could be recycled.
 - And do you recall approximately what date that was?
 - Not exactly. Α.
- 11 Would June 1st of 2009 fit with your Q. 12 recollection?
- 13 It's possible. Α.
- 14 Q. All right. And do you recall telling 15 Miss Webster -- do you know why she called you? 16 you recall why she was seeking input from you about 17 this issue?
 - I believe she was trying to determine whether that was a legitimate way to recycle K087 in accordance with the RCRA regulation.
 - Whether what was a legitimate way to recycle K087?
- 23 Whether placing it back into the coke ovens. Α.
- 24 Placing it back into the coke ovens? Q.
- 25 Α. Right.

Q. I see. Did she tell you how the recycling was being done?

MR. MANGO: Objection, your Honor. This is getting into hearsay conversations. I let it go a little bit, but now asking particularly did she tell you this, that is hearsay, your Honor, in the government's view.

MR. LINSIN: That question, your Honor, is not seeking a statement for the truth of the matter. It is a predicate question to what this witness told Miss Webster.

THE COURT: All right. To that extent I'll permit it. Overrule the objection.

BY MR. LINSIN:

Q. Do you recall what Miss Webster told you about how K087 was being recycled at Tonawanda Coke?

A. I believe we went back and forth a couple of times on this, and it came down to a question of whether they were using the concrete pad to mix the K087 with the coal. And as I recall, it was somewhat confusing, but then ultimately I believe we determined that the facility was mixing the K087 on the coal in the coalfield and not using the pad.

Q. All right. We'll get to the June 17th inspection in just a minute. But going back to

your conversation with Miss Webster on June the 1st of 2009, do you recall telling her, first of all, that coal tar sludge is excluded as solid waste under RCRA?

- A. As long as it is managed within the confines of the exclusion.
- Q. Do you recall telling Miss Webster that it may be appropriate to say that the waste codes, that is the waste codes that relate to K087, apply once it is managed? If it is removed from the old storage area, it cannot be stored in any way that would constitute land disposal. Do you recall telling Miss Webster that?
- A. That would sound correct.
- Q. All right. So it can't be stored in a way that constitutes land disposal, correct?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And "stored" is a term of art under RCRA, correct?
- 20 A. Yes.

- Q. And what is your understanding of what that
 means under RCRA, to store a solid or hazardous
 waste?
- A. Storage would be that the -- the waste is in a tank or container awaiting recycling or disposal.

1 MR. LINSIN: May I have just a moment, 2 your Honor? 3 BY MR. LINSIN: 4 Q. Does it fit with your memory, sir, that 5 "storage" under RCRA is defined as follows, to 6 mean: "The holding of a hazardous waste for a 7 temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous 8 waste is either treated, disposed, or stored 9 elsewhere." 10 Does that fit with your understanding? 11 Yes. Α. 12 All right. And you told Miss Webster on 13 June 1st of 2009 that these regs would apply if 14 this material was being stored in a way that 15 constituted land disposal, is that correct? 16 MR. MANGO: Your Honor, He was not certain 17 of the date. It seems a little unclear with the 18 question. That's Mr. Linsin's question, so, his 19 testimony was --20 THE COURT: Fair enough. Let's get it --21 MR. LINSIN: All right. 22 BY MR. LINSIN: 23 Q. I understand, sir -- and I don't mean to pin 24 you down to a date you're not certain about, but in

this conversation you've been testifying about with

Miss Webster in June of 2009, do you recall telling her during that conversation that the regs would apply to this material if it was being stored in any way which would constitute land disposal?

A. I believe so.

- Q. All right. Now, did you talk to Mr. Corbett?

 He was -- you were Mr. Corbett's supervisor,

 correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. Back in June of 2009, right?
- A. That's correct.
 - Q. Did you talk to him about the plans for this joint RCRA compliance inspection that occurred on June the 17th of 2009 at Tonawanda Coke?
 - A. Yes, I did.
 - Q. Did you give him any instructions about what he should be doing, what he should be looking for, guidance as to how he should conduct this RCRA compliance inspection?
 - A. Yes. In general terms, I indicated that, you know, it's a joint inspection with EPA. EPA would be the lead agency on the inspection, and that there was a question as to there was a previous question as to whether K087 was being recycled on the concrete pad or not.

- Q. All right. And so you specifically asked -- instructed him to determine how K087 was being recycled at the Tonawanda Coke facility?
- A. That's correct.

- Q. And did you receive a report from Mr. Corbett following his inspection?
- A. A verbal report.
- Q. Is it unusual that a DEC inspector would accomplish a RCRA compliance inspection and not submit a written report of that inspection?
- A. In the instance where the EPA is the lead, we would defer to them to generate the report.
- Q. What did Mr. Corbett tell you about what he learned at that facility during the June 17th, 2009, inspection?
- A. I believe he indicated that there was an issue with the -- or was probably an issue with the manner in which the K087 was being managed. And I believe there was another issue related to the disposal of lab chemicals.
- Q. All right. Now, let's see if we can be clear about this. When you're talking about the K087 in the answer you just gave, are you talking about the material that was being generated as a part of the continuous production process at the facility, or

- are you talking about material that was found in these old storage tanks?
 - A. No, that was material that came from the production process.
 - Q. Okay. And so you instructed him to find out how they were doing this recycling?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And what did Mr. Corbett report to you orally after he inspected the facility?
- 10 A. I believe he indicated that Mr. Kamholz told
 11 him that they were not using the pad to recycle the
 12 K087.
- Q. And how shortly after that inspection did

 Mr. Corbett report this to you?
- 15 A. I believe it was a matter of days.
 - Q. And so did you immediately notify the company that they were required to have a permit for this activity that your inspector had identified as ongoing at the facility?
 - A. No, I did not.
- Q. And as a matter of fact -- well, I don't know -- are you familiar with a 7003 order?
- 23 A. Seven -- Section 7003 order?
- 24 Q. Section 7003 order.
- 25 | A. No.

- Q. Under -- under -- it's an EPA authority under RCRA. Are you familiar with that?
- A. Not exactly, no.

- Q. Does New York State under its regulations have the ability -- short of a compliance action or enforcement action, does New York State under its own RCRA regulations have the ability to direct a generator to mitigate or suspend an action that they believe to be constituting a significant and imminent hazard to the environment?
- A. Based on a RCRA inspection, we would typically advise them, before we left, that we think either that we know that there is a compliance problem or there's possibly a compliance problem.
- Q. And that would be as a matter of your normal, your standard inspection protocol, correct?
- A. Yes, for New York State.
- Q. And -- but my question really went to a different authority. Does New York State under its regulations have the authority, short of an enforcement action, to direct a generator or handler to take certain actions to mitigate what the inspector identified as a risk to the environment?
 - A. Not that I'm aware of. I've only ever seen it

- done in the context of an enforcement action.
- Q. All right. You're familiar with the concept of raw material under RCRA?
 - A. A raw material?
 - O. Yes.
- 6 A. Yes.

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- Q. All right. And would you agree with me that for a coke manufacturer raw -- that coal is a raw material for that production process?
- 10 A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And raw material is not regulated under RCRA, correct?
- 13 \blacksquare A. No, it is not.
- Q. It is not regulated under RCRA even if that raw material sits out in the rain or snow or sleet, correct?
- 17 A. That is correct.
- Q. Are you aware of the composition of the coalfield at the Tonawanda Coke facility?
 - A. No, I'm not.
- Q. Do you know how deep the coal itself is underneath the coal piles in that coalfield?
- 23 A. No, I do not.
- Q. Would that affect your views about the recycling process that was ongoing at Tonawanda

Coke -- let me rephrase the question, please.

Would it affect your view regarding the recycling process at Tonawanda Coke if you understood that the coal in this coalfield was anywhere between 2 and 4 feet deep underneath the coal piles themselves?

- A. No, it would not.
- Q. All right. Are you familiar with the concept of a land-based production unit?
- A. A land-based production unit or disposal?
- Q. No, a land-based production unit.
- 12 A. No.

- Q. Are you familiar with the revisions, the EPA revisions, to the definition of solid waste that came out in 2008?
 - A. Not off the top of my head.
 - Q. Do you recognize -- does it help refresh your memory that in those revisions EPA addressed the issue of manufacturers --

MR. MANGO: Objection, your Honor. It seems like we're getting into EPA policy, guidance, recommendations. That was kept out for a reason.

The Court is going to give very explicit definitions of what solid waste is, hazardous waste, storage disposal, land disposal. This

1 doesn't seem relevant at this point, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Is that where you're going, 3 Mr. Linsin? 4 MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, I'm asking 5 regarding this concept of a land-based production 6 unit and how EPA has applied that concept to other 7 industries that produce products on the ground, 8 such as the mining industry, which I believe is 9 directly relevant to this witness -- foundation 10 upon which this witness's opinions are based. 11 MR. MANGO: Which my understanding, my notes, your Honor, is that he's unfamiliar with the 12 13 term "land-based production unit." So --14 THE COURT: I think that's right. I think 15 that was your testimony. Is that right? 16 THE WITNESS: That is correct, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Then I'll sustain the 18 objection. 19 BY MR. LINSIN: 20 Do you know when -- are you aware that there 21 was a concrete pad, a walled concrete pad, in the 22 coalfield at the Tonawanda Coke facility? 23 Yes, I am. Α.

Q. Do you know when that concrete pad was constructed?

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- A. I believe it was designed and constructed in 1994.
- Q. And that would be five years after DEC's first inspection, first RCRA compliance inspection, of this facility, correct?
- A. That's correct.

- Q. You testified a little bit earlier on cross-examination that you were aware of the factual stipulation regarding the materials in these two old storage tanks, correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And do you recognize that on the basis of that stipulation there's an agreement that the materials inside -- that had been inside those tanks had been abandoned by a prior owner of the facility?
- A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And are you also aware that some of the material that had been inside those tanks had actually spread out onto the ground in the area of the tanks?
- A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Now, do you have an opinion about the application of RCRA to those previously abandoned wastes from a prior owner?
 - A. I'm not following the question.

- Q. When Tonawanda Coke acquired the facility in 1978, did RCRA apply to those previously abandoned wastes?
- A. In 1978?

- Q. Yes, sir.
- A. RCRA did not exist at the time.
- Q. All right. Did it apply once RCRA was enacted?
- A. Yes, it would.
- Q. And what is your analysis of RCRA that would apply RCRA to those previously abandoned wastes?
- A. Because once RCRA came into being, they would have qualified as wastes, so that once 1980 passed, that those -- the waste codes would apply to that waste if it was managed in any way.
 - Q. Oh. So RCRA would apply to those previously abandoned wastes if and only if those previously abandoned wastes were actively managed, is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And do you have any understanding of the facts in this case that indicate that Tonawanda Coke had actively managed that material?
- A. I believe they spilled some during the demolition of the tanks.
 - O. You believe?

A. I believe so.

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- Q. When did that occur?
- A. I believe it was in -- somewhere around the 2008 time frame.
- Q. So, according to your analysis, if I understand you correctly, RCRA wouldn't have applied to that material inside the tanks until it had been spilled when the tanks were dismantled, is that correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. All right. So RCRA wouldn't have applied before then?
- A. No.
- 13 Okay. Now, I'd like to ask you this 14 hypothetical question, if I may, Mr. Strickland: 15 If a coke manufacturer notified EPA in 1986 that it 16 was generating K087 waste, and then again informed 17 EPA two years later that it was generating more 18 than a thousand kilograms of K087 every month, and 19 then the DEC RCRA compliance inspectors inspected 20 that facility at least four separate times over a 21 20-year period and each time confirmed that that 22 facility was a small-quantity generator, never told 23 that facility that it needed to apply for a RCRA 24 permit or change its recycling practices, wouldn't 25 it be reasonable for that facility to conclude that

the regulatory agency had approved of the recycling practice that had been ongoing from 1986 until the end of that period of inspection?

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, I hate to object. It was a long question. But I didn't quite follow it, and asking him whether it would be reasonable for a regulated industry to believe something, I don't think we have that foundation here for this witness to say what a facility -- what would be reasonable for a facility to believe. That's almost the ultimate question at issue here, and I don't think it's an appropriate question.

THE COURT: All right. Do you remember the question?

THE WITNESS: Not exactly.

THE COURT: All right. Which is problematic, but is that calling for the ultimate conclusion here?

MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, I'm asking -given the oversight responsibilities that this
witness has had and the direct responsibilities
that he's had with respect to the RCRA compliance
inspectors that engaged with this facility, I'm
asking whether or not, given that regulatory
framework, it is reasonable for the facility to

understand that these practices were being approved of. I recognize that it is a -- he has been offered as an expert to render opinions in this area regarding requirements for permitting or not. I realize it touches on areas that will be ultimate issues, but I don't believe -- I believe it is a reasonable question.

THE COURT: Yeah, I think it's a reasonable question, but I don't think it's permissible in the way that it was presented, because you are asking for a conclusion with respect to what the provider was -- whether it would be reasonable for it to conclude or not. And I think, in that fashion, based on the facts, it's an impermissible question, so I'll sustain the objection.

MR. LINSIN: All right. Let me change the hypothetical, if I may, then, just slightly.

BY MR. LINSIN:

Q. I'll try to go back through this. I apologize for the length of the question, but if it's not clear at the end of this effort, please just let me know.

Let me ask it this way: Isn't it reasonable -- looking back over the regulatory oversight that DEC

exercised over the Tonawanda Coke facility, isn't it reasonable to recognize that your agency and the inspectors you supervised, time and again, on at least four separate occasions, concluded that there was no need for this facility to have a RCRA permit for the recycling activities in which they were Isn't that a reasonable conclusion? engaged? That would be based on the inspectors' observations of the activities. They -- it's quite possible that they may have gone to the facility and not seen the recycling process and exactly how it was done, so they may not have understood fully where the material was being mixed with the coal. Q. For that possibility to have been true, your RCRA compliance inspectors on four separate occasions over 20 years would have had to ignore what you described as the general practice for an inspector to both speak with the operator and view the operation of the activities, correct? MR. MANGO: I'm going object.

I'll permit that question. THE COURT:

Overruled. You may answer if you understand it.

THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question, please?

BY MR. LINSIN:

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isn't that true?

Q. Sure. You said it's possible that these RCRA inspectors that you supervised -- it's possible they may not have viewed the recycling activity.

Is that how I understood your previous question?

A. That's correct.

- Q. And my question now is: In order for that possibility to be true, your RCRA compliance inspectors or the RCRA compliance inspectors from your office, some of whom you directly supervised during this interval, they would have had to have ignored what you described as the general practice for RCRA compliance inspectors, when they conduct a RCRA compliance inspection, to both speak to the operator and observe the activities in question,
- A. The inspections end up becoming a snapshot of what's happening at the facility at the time of the inspection. It's quite possible that certain activities are not occurring at any facility when the inspectors go there. And they could say, fine, you know, I don't see any problems, but the next day, you know, there could be compliance issues. So I guess they would have to see the activity or be informed of the activity.
- Q. In order for a RCRA compliance inspector to

1 determine that the facility does not need a permit, 2 that it is, in fact, properly operating as a 3 small-quantity generator, that RCRA compliance 4 inspector has to satisfy him or herself that the 5 recycling activities are being done appropriately, 6 correct? 7 Only if they were aware of how they were -- if 8 the activity was occurring while they were there or

Q. Mr. Strickland --

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A. -- that there is or is not a problem.

they were informed by the operator --

- Q. Isn't it their job to understand what those recycling activities are?
 - A. Yes, they should.

MR. LINSIN: I have nothing further, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Linsin. Thank you.

MR. PERSONIUS: May I, Judge?

THE COURT: Certainly.

MR. PERSONIUS: May I start?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

- CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. PERSONIUS:
- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Strickland.
- 24 A. Good afternoon.
 - Q. My name is Rod Personius, and I represent Mark

Kamholz.

Following up on Mr. Linsin's question about the inspectors being at Tonawanda Coke, it's true, is it not, that those inspectors had the absolute authority to require Mr. Kamholz or whomever they dealt with to show them exactly how the recycling activity was taking place?

- A. Yes, they could.
- Q. They could. If -- they had the complete authority to -- if they didn't see it, they had the complete authority to ask to see it, right?
- A. They could have asked.
 - Q. You testified about information you received regarding recycling activities at Tonawanda Coke from Cheryl Webster.
- A. Yes.
 - Q. We don't know the exact date, but I think you agreed it was in and around June of 2009?
 - A. That would seem correct.
- Q. Okay. And it was based on information that Miss Webster had obtained during an earlier air inspection as Tonawanda Coke?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And is it correct in understanding that the source of the information that she provided to you

- was Mr. Kamholz?
- A. I believe some of it was from Mr. Kamholz.
- Q. During the air inspection?
- A. Right.

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- 5 Q. All right. And the information you got from
- 6 Mr. Corbett following the inspection that took
- 7 place in June of 2009 at Tonawanda Coke, again the
- 8 source of that information was Mr. Kamholz?
- 9 A. Regarding the K087, yes.
- 10 Q. Okay. And there was a later either inspection
- 11 or sampling activity that occurred at Tonawanda
- 12 Coke in September?
- 13 A. That's correct.
- 14 Q. of 2009?
- 15 A. Right.
- 16 \parallel Q. Okay. And additional information about those
- 17 recycling activities was learned at that time by
- 18 Mr. Corbett?
- 19 \blacksquare A. I believe it was the same information.
- $20 \parallel Q$. Okay. And -- and the source again of that
- 21 information was Mr. Kamholz?
- 22 A. That's correct.
- MR. PERSONIUS: Okay. May I have a
- 24 minute, Judge?
- 25 THE COURT: Sure.

1 MR. PERSONIUS: Your Honor, that's all we 2 have. 3 Thank you, Mr. Strickland. 4 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. 5 THE COURT: Mr. Mango? MR. MANGO: Your Honor, thank you. 6 7 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MANGO: 8 Good afternoon, Mr. Strickland. 9 Α. Good afternoon. 10 Q. You were asked on cross-examination about an 11 EPA notice, I believe, back in 1986, those 1986 12 notifications and a later notification regarding 13 notifying the EPA as to certain hazardous waste 14 activities that were occurring. 15 Α. That's correct. 16 All right. In fact, does RCRA require 17 facilities to identify if they are generating 18 hazardous wastes? 19 Α. Yes, it does. 20 And does RCRA also require that a facility go Q. 21 out and obtain this generator ID number that we've 22 been talking about? 23 A. Yes, it does. 24 Okay. I'd like pull up, your MR. MANGO:

Honor, in evidence, Sheila, please, Defendant's

1 Exhibit B. If we could scroll through the pages 2 until we hit I-2 at the bottom. Yes. Right there. 3 Thank you. 4 BY MR. MANGO: 5 Q. Mr. Strickland, do you see this document on 6 your screen? 7 A. Yes, I do. 8 Okay. And this information is now zoomed up. 9 There was this question in D as to if the facility 10 is a treatment, storage, or disposal facility, and 11 if they have, and it's checked all not applicable, 12 is that correct? 13 That's correct. Α. 14 Q. Who would have given Mr. Fisher this information to put not applicable here? 15 16 A. That quite possibly could be the facility. 17 MR. LINSIN: Objection to possibilities, 18 your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Yeah. Sustained. 20 MR. LINSIN: I would move the answer be 21 struck. 22 THE COURT: Okay. And I'll grant that 23 motion to strike the answer. It should not be 24 considered, ladies and gentlemen, as any evidence

for your consideration purposes.

BY MR. MANGO:

- Q. Let's start again. Mr. Strickland, are you familiar with Mr. Fisher's work?
- A. Yes, I am.
- Q. During -- and is that fair to say that during the time you supervised him you reviewed a number of his inspection reports?
- A. I would normally only review an inspection report if there was a serious violation and it was going to proceed to formal enforcement. Typically the inspection reports would be -- I would assign another inspector to review the inspection reports generated by any of the inspectors. They -- that report would then go to our Albany office and would be reviewed by another individual in the RCRA inspection program.
- Q. Okay. But is it fair to say that in the course of your duties you've reviewed some of Mr. Fisher's work?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And are you familiar with whether he was an avid note taker or not an avid note taker?
- A. He was known to be a very avid note taker.
- Q. Okay. So, if, for example, Mr. Fisher had actually seen the process of recycling K087 --

MR. LINSIN: Objection to hypotheticals. The witness has already said he did not speak to Mr. Fisher about this inspection report.

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, I'm not asking him about whether he spoke to him. I'm asking about in his experience of reviewing his work. That is the basis of the question.

MR. PERSONIUS: But you're -- if I may add something, Judge. The witness has testified that as a rule he did not review Mr. Fisher's inspection reports. There's no foundation.

THE COURT: Yeah, unless there was a compliance issue. I'll sustain the objection.

MR. MANGO: Okay.

BY MR. MANGO:

- Q. Well, did there come a time when you did review Mr. Fisher's work?
- A. Yes, I have looked at his inspection reports.
 - Q. Okay. And -- and you mentioned -- I believe on cross you were asked whether it was their job to understand the recycling process that was happening at the facilities they inspected. Do you remember that?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. And in part in answering that question,

I believe you said part of understanding -- part of their understanding of this recycling process is relying on facility representatives to give them that information.

A. That's correct.

Q. Is that right?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And the other basis would be to actually see the process.
- A. That is correct.
- Q. Based on your review of Mr. Fisher's notes and inspection report, do you believe Mr. Fisher saw the process?
 - MR. LINSIN: Objection.
- 15 THE COURT: Sustained.
 - BY MR. MANGO:
 - Q. Let me ask you this: If Mr. Fisher would have seen the recycling process, would he have described that in his inspection report?
- 20 MR. LINSIN: Objection, your Honor.
- 21 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 22 BY MR. MANGO:
- Q. Okay. If we can back out of this, please,
- 24 Sheila. If we could go to page I-4. Thank you.
- Okay. Mr. Strickland, do you see this section

- on your screen here?
- A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. Treatment, storage, or disposal facility status. Is hazardous waste generated and stored on-site, is that right?
- A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay. There's specific answers in here. No, no, and no, for A, B, and C. Is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Based on your understanding of inspections at small-quantity generators, how did this information arrive on this form?
 - THE COURT: If you know.
 - THE WITNESS: It would probably be --
- 15 MR. PERSONIUS: Objection to probably,
- 16 your Honor. Sorry to interrupt.
- 17 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 18 BY MR. MANGO:
- Q. Let me ask you. Do you know? Without saying probably, do you know?
- 21 A. No, I don't.
- Q. Let me ask you this: During an inspection, if
 hazardous waste was being stored on-site for longer
 than 90 days, is that something, in your
 experience, that -- as head of the RCRA section

from 1994 to 2010, is that something you would expect a facility manager to bring to the inspector's attention?

A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. Now, you were asked about the previous EPA notification and the fact that it was checked that they were generating more than 1,000 -- 1,000 pounds, I believe.
- A. I believe it was 1,000 kilos.
 - Q. 1,000 kilos of waste, is that right?
- A. That's correct.
 - Q. And you were asked that if there is an exemption, that material is not considered a hazardous waste for, say, K087, is that right?
 - A. Correct. It would be excluded.
 - Q. Okay. But to obtain that exemption, specifically for K087, what needs to be done?
- 18 A. I'm not following the question.
 - Q. How does a facility have to handle their K087 waste to be entitled to that exemption?

MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, may I, please?

The -- I'm not clear, first of all, what exemption we're talking about, and some of the exemptions change dramatically during the time frame that these questions range over. So I just ask for a

time frame and specifically identify what exemption or exclusion the question relates to.

MR. MANGO: I will, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Mango.

BY MR. MANGO:

- Q. Let's go at it this way, Mr. Strickland. You testified that in 1994 you believe this concrete pad was installed?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. Are you familiar or do you know if anything happened in 1992 relating to K087 waste?
- A. There was -- essentially, the exclusion came into being for the K087 recycling, and there was some guidance from EPA related to how facilities could manage the K087 and several other K08's from the coke by-products process and avoid the issue of land disposal.
- Q. Okay. So in 1992 this guidance comes out, and is it fair to say it said the material --

MR. LINSIN: Objection.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Go ahead.

MR. LINSIN: Objection, your Honor. If we are going down the guidance, this directly relates to the Court's pretrial order with respect to land disposal.

THE COURT: Mr. Mango, try again.

MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor. Your Honor,

I was trying to set the stage for the question before.

BY MR. MANGO:

- Q. Let's start in 1994. There was an objection regarding a time frame to a question. In 1994 if a company says that they have an exemption for K087 waste, what do they need to do to maintain that exemption?
- A. Essentially, they have to recycle the K087 back into the coke -- coking process, without having land-disposed of the waste at any time from the point of generation to the point of recycling.
- Q. Okay. Now, you talked about -- during direct testimony and briefly on cross-examination, about storage and disposal, and it's your understanding that Count 19 relates to the placement of K087 waste on coal piles on the ground, is that right?

 A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And you were asked specifically about a definition of "storage." I want to ask you about a definition of "disposal." Is it your understanding that under the regulations in RCRA disposal means the abandonment, discharge, deposit, injection,

dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing any solid waste, including hazardous waste, into or onto any lands or waters? Is that your understanding of disposal?

A. That's correct.

- Q. So would your -- would the placement of K087 waste onto coal situated on the ground constitute disposal under that definition?
- A. Yes, it would.
- Q. Let me ask you this: If a raw material such as coal is situated on the ground -- which you said is not regulated under RCRA, right?
- A. That's correct.
 - Q. Okay. But that raw material is mixed in with some hazardous waste and then is put on the ground, is that raw material and hazardous waste mixture regulated under RCRA?
 - A. Yes. It would be a hazardous waste.
- Q. All right. Let me ask you this: You were asked about the June of 2009 inspection and some information that you learned from Mr. Corbett?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. Why did you not tell the Tonawanda Coke Corporation that they were in violation of RCRA or believed to be in violation of RCRA relating to

their handling of K087 waste after that inspection?

- A. Because we were not the lead in the inspection.
- Q. Okay. I'd like to pull up Defendant's DDDD.01 please, Sheila.

Now, remember that conversation we just had about disposal, Mr. Strickland?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. I'd like to go to the second page of this document. This is in evidence, yes.
- 10 Actually, if we could go to the first page. I'd
 11 just like to get a date.

This is the 1988 notice. You see that at the bottom, Mr. Strickland?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay. So let's go to the next page, please.
- 16 If we could zoom in this bottom part.

You remember being asked about the comments on this 1988 notice?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay. In reading this, "After recycling, there is no waste material of any kind to be disposed of in any manner." See that word "disposed"?
- 23 A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. We just talked about that. By reading this, would you -- would it be fair to believe that

Tonawanda Coke is telling EPA we're taking K087 waste and we are putting it on coal on the ground?

- A. It does indicate disposal -- or it does have the word "disposed" on there.
- Q. But it says "no waste material of any kind to be disposed." Is that right?
- A. That is correct.

- Q. Okay. So is it fair to say that EPA was not told in this that they're taking the K087 waste and putting it on coal on the ground?
- A. I would believe that to be correct.

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, if I could have one moment, please.

THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. MANGO:

Q. Mr. Strickland -- we can take that down. Thank you, Sheila.

When a RCRA inspector conducts a small-quantity generator inspection, is there any type of checklist of questions that is brought to the facility at that time?

- A. Typically they would bring the RCRA inspection form.
- Q. Those documents we were looking at?
- 25 A. Correct.

- Q. And does the RCRA inspector then ask the questions on that form to the facility representative?
- A. Yes. Any of the sections that would be applicable.
- Q. And does the RCRA inspector then use the answers from the facility representative to fill in the answers on that inspection form?
- A. Yes, in addition to their observations.
- Q. Is there any indication in Mr. Fisher's report that he observed where the recycling was happening?
- A. I see no indication.

Q. Based on your experience, Mr. Strickland, of managing the RCRA program from 1984 to 2010 and reviewing inspection reports, is it usual for the answers to the questions of a small-quantity generator inspection to be based solely upon information supplied by the facility?

MR. LINSIN: Objection. Asked and answered.

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, this is a little different, and this is my last question to the witness.

THE COURT: All right. Why don't you -- that's your objection? Asked and answered?

1 MR. LINSIN: Yes, it is. 2 THE COURT: All right. 3 MR. PERSONIUS: I object also, Judge. think it's leading, on top of it. 4 5 THE COURT: No. But reask the question 6 again, please. 7 MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor. 8 BY MR. MANGO: 9 Q. Mr. Strickland, based on your experience of 10 running the RCRA Region 9 office from 1994 to 2010, 11 reviewing inspection reports, your understanding of 12 what goes into a small-quantity generator 13 inspection, is it usual for the answers of the 14 questions of a small-quantity generator inspection 15 to be based solely on information supplied by the 16 facility? 17 Α. Solely, no. 18 Okay. Does that -- did that happen any time 19 that you were aware of? 20 MR. LINSIN: Objection, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: If what happens? 22 MR. MANGO: Were there instances where the 23 small-quantity generator inspection report was 24 based solely on information provided by the 25

facility representative if the actual process was

1 not occurring at the time the facility or the 2 inspector was there? 3 THE COURT: All right. There is an 4 objection. I'll sustain the objection. 5 MR. LINSIN: Thank you. 6 MR. MANGO: Nothing further, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Mango. 8 MR. MANGO: Thank you. 9 THE COURT: Sure. 10 MR. LINSIN: Just very briefly, please, 11 your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 RECROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. LINSIN: 14 Q. May I please have Defendant's DDDD.01 in 15 evidence. And going to page 2 of this exhibit, 16 please. 17 Mr. Strickland, if I heard you correctly, you 18 testified that when a DEC RCRA compliance inspector 19 goes to a facility, especially for the first time, 20 they would typically bring with them the EPA form 21 which had resulted in the generator ID number. Is 22 that what you testified to? 23 No. I think I testified to the fact that they 24 would normally bring the -- an inspection report,

our DEC inspection report.

- Q. I'm sorry. The RCRA inspection form. You don't mean the EPA RCRA inspection form, is that what you're saying?
- A. No, it would be the New York State.
- Q. But the -- you see in here -- we went through it again -- that the facility had reported in 1998, the year before your inspection, the first DEC inspection, that it was generating more than a thousand kilos per month, correct?
- A. Yes. That's how it's marked.
 - Q. Lets bring this down, please.

And based on your review of the DEC file, your inspectors confirmed on four separate occasions from '89 to 2009 that this facility qualified as a small-quantity generator, correct?

A. That's correct.

- Q. And what's the number to qualify, the weight number, volume number of hazardous material generated for a small-quantity generator?
 - A. A small-quantity generator generates between a hundred and a thousand kilos in any one month during the calendar year.
- Q. And so you -- you testified a moment ago that it was your understanding that a -- even a moderate-size coke manufacturer is going to

- generate approximately a ton of K087 per month, correct?
 - A. Yes, I did.

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- Q. And that would greatly exceed the limitations for a small-quantity generator, correct?
- A. A thousand kilos would be 2,200 pounds, roughly.
 - Q. All right. So your inspectors had to determine that something else was being done with this K087 material, correct?
 - A. Yes. They noted that this was being recycled in accordance with the exclusion.
 - Q. And there is a reason, isn't there,
- Mr. Strickland, why RCRA compliance inspections are conducted on-site? Isn't there?
- 16 \blacksquare A. Yes, there is.
- Q. If -- especially for an initial RCRA compliance inspection, isn't it critical for the RCRA compliance inspector to determine whether or not this is a large-quantity generator or a small-quantity generator?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And if it were otherwise, somebody could just call the facility and go through a checklist and say, hey, they told us this is what they're doing,

- and that's good enough for us. Right?
- A. Right. But we would not do that.
- Q. No, you wouldn't, because it's important for your inspectors to get out on-site, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And review site-specific information about how that facility is managing and handling their hazardous waste, correct?
 - A. That is the intent of the inspection.
 - Q. And that's their job, right?
- 11 A. Correct.

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- Q. And that's the training you talked about having received yourself, correct?
- 14 A. Correct.
 - MR. LINSIN: I have nothing further, your Honor. Thank you.
- MR. PERSONIUS: Your Honor, I have nothing further.
- THE COURT: All right, Mr. Personius.

 Thank you.
- MR. MANGO: One question, your Honor,

 based or that line of -- last line of questioning.

 FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MANGO:
- Q. Mr. Strickland, is it unusual that an inspector not observe the recycling process during a

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small-quantity generator inspection? Excuse me? Q. Is it unusual that an inspector not observe the recycling process during a small-quantity generator inspection? If the process is not going on while they're there, yes, they would not observe it. MR. MANGO: Thank you. Nothing else, your Honor. MR. LINSIN: Nothing, your Honor. Thank you. MR. MANGO: I guess, subject to any questions of the jury, your Honor, we have nothing else. THE COURT: Yes. Ask the jury if there are any questions that you have on your written forms, if you would raise your hands, we can pick those up if there are any. Okay. It does not appear that there are. Mr. Strickland, you are excused. Thank you very much. THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor. MR. MANGO: Your Honor, the government

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Conway, I think you

would call Robert Conway.

1 know the drill, so stay right there. We'll have 2 you sworn. 3 R O B E R T C O N W A Y, having been duly sworn as 4 a witness, testified as follows: 5 THE COURT: Okay. Good afternoon, 6 Mr. Conway. 7 THE WITNESS: Good afternoon, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: You know the instructions. Be 9 as responsive as you can. If you don't understand 10 a question, let the attorney or myself know, 11 whoever the questioner is. If you can answer a 12 question yes or no, please try to do it that way. 13 Don't volunteer information. 14 If there's an objection, let me rule on the 15 objection, then I will give you further 16 instructions. Okay? 17 THE WITNESS: Okay. 18 THE COURT: All right. I think you're 19 going to carry okay, but state your full name, 20 spell your last name, please. 21 THE WITNESS: My name is Robert Conway. 22 C-O-N-W-A-Y. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Your 24 witness, Mr. Mango.

MR. MANGO: Thank you, your Honor.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MANGO:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Conway.
- A. Good afternoon, Mr. Mango.
- Q. We've talked about this a couple of times, but if you could tell the jury, are you currently employed?
- A. Yes, I am. I'm employed as a special agent with the United States Environmental Protection

 Agency's Criminal Investigation Division, and I'm stationed out of Syracuse, New York.
- Q. Okay. And how long have you been a special agent with EPA?
- A. I've been a special agent with the EPA CID for about three and a half years.
- Q. Okay. And that's -- CID is the Criminal Investigation Division?
- A. Correct.
 - Q. All right. Can you tell the jury what your duties are as a special agent with EPA CID?
 - A. My duties as a special agent are to investigate complaints of potential criminal activity related to the Environmental Protection Agency's laws and regulations, particularly the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which is the hazardous waste laws,

- and there's some other -- other specialized laws as well. But the three major ones are the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and RCRA.
 - Q. Prior to your start with EPA CID, did you hold any other type of federal law enforcement positions?
 - A. Yes, I did. I had worked for 15 -approximately 15 years as a seasonal and a
 permanent law enforcement park ranger for the
 National Park Service.
- Q. Okay. Now, I'd like to ask you a question.

 Have you been present, Mr. -- or Special Agent

 Conway, during the testimony of all the witnesses

 in this trial?
- A. Yes, I have.

- Q. And have you been present during the introduction of all exhibits into evidence in this trial?
 - A. Yes, I have.
- Q. And based on those exhibits that have been introduced, have you conducted any type of review of those exhibits?
- 23 A. Yes, I have.
- Q. Okay. Can you tell the jury what was the purpose of your review of some of those exhibits?

- A. The purpose was to prepare summary charts to assist the jury in understanding some of the lengthy exhibits that have been entered as evidence into the case.
- Q. Okay. And if you could just briefly, in general terms, tell the jury what type of summary charts you have prepared -- have you prepared any summary charts?
- A. Yes, I have.

- Q. Okay. Can you tell the jury what type of summary charts you've prepared?
 - A. I've prepared two summary charts. The first is a summary of the by-products operator logbooks, and the second summary is a summary of the circular bleeder chart documents that have been discussed at great length in this case.
 - Q. Okay. So let's start with the operator -by-products operator logbook. You mentioned that
 was one of your summaries that you've made?
- A. Correct.
 - Q. Are you familiar with Exhibits 82 to 89 that have been introduced in this trial?
- A. Yes. They are the by-products operator

 logbooks, where the by-products operators every two

 hours go around and do inspections and they note

- what they did during those -- those rounds around the by-products department.
 - Q. Okay. Those Exhibits 82 to 89, did you read all of those exhibits?
 - A. Yes, I did.

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- Q. And approximately how many pages are all of those exhibits?
- A. I would say approximately over -- well over a thousand pages.
- Q. All right. Do you know what time periods the Government Exhibits 82 to 89 cover?
- 12 A. They cover a time period of August 17th, 2006, through December 17th, 2009.
 - Q. And December 17th, 2009, is there any -- does that date have any meaning to you as part of this case?
- A. Yes, it does. That's the day the criminal search warrant was executed at the Tonawanda Coke Corporation.
 - Q. Okay. So you did say you read through those documents. And what, if anything, did you do when you read through those documents, Exhibits 82 to 89?
 - A. What I was looking for was references to the -the pressure-relief valve or the bleeder valve.

Particularly, I was looking for where adjustments to the set release point were noted in those logbooks. In addition, in the summary chart I noted where there was one incident noted in the logbook of the bleeder valve or the PRV catching on fire via a lightning strike.

- Q. Okay. So you noted that in the log -- or in the summary?
- A. Yes.

THE COURT: Ask the question again, please.

- BY MR. MANGO:
 - Q. Yes. So you noted the lightning strike in your summary exhibit?
 - A. Yes. That's the only one that will not have a set release change value for the pressure-release valve set point.
 - Q. Okay. So I'd like to show you for identification purposes now, your Honor, Government Exhibit 200. Not in evidence, for identification purposes.

Special Agent Conway, do you see Government Exhibit 200 on your screen?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And if you could tell the jury, what is this

document?

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This is the document -- this is my summary of the -- my review of the by-products operator logbooks. It notes the date of the entry in the logbook; it notes the set release point for the bleeder valve or the pressure-release valve; it notes the by-products operator logbook date, because each logbook has set dates, a beginning date and an end date. The next is the government exhibit and the page number that's in reference to the government exhibit that was entered into evidence, and the specific page number within that government exhibit where you can find the reference. And then the last is any relevant comments related to the entry into the logbook. All right. Did you make this document that's 0.

- Q. All right. Did you make this document that's on your screen?
- A. Yes, I did.
 - Q. And for the items you just mentioned, the information that it contains the date, the bleeder setting, set point, the logbook date range, the government exhibit and page number, and the comments does Government Exhibit 200 that you're looking at fairly and accurately summarize that information from the logbooks onto your summary

chart here? 1 2 A. Yes, it does. 3 MR. MANGO: Your Honor, based on the testimony of this witness and Federal Rule of 4 5 Evidence 1006, the government would move Government Exhibit 200 into evidence. 6 7 THE COURT: Mr. Personius? 8 MR. PERSONIUS: We note our prior 9 objection, Judge, and stand by that. THE COURT: Mr. Linsin as well? 10 11 MR. LINSIN: Yes, your Honor, and 12 acknowledge the Court's ruling. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. And the 14 objections will be overruled. I will permit it for 15 the reasons previously discussed. 16 (Government's Exhibit 200 was received 17 into evidence.) 18 THE COURT: You may proceed, Mr. Mango. 19 MR. MANGO: Thank you, your Honor. And I 20 would ask that Government Exhibit 200 now be 21 admitted into evidence and published for the jury. 22 THE COURT: Yes, you may do that. 23 BY MR. MANGO: 24 Q. All right, Special Agent Conway, can you again

now, with respect to what is on our screens,

explain for the jury what we're looking at?

A. Yes. Again, on the left-hand side is the date of the entry in the by-products operator logbook. So, for example, we'll take the first one,
November 3rd, 2006. The bleeder valve set release point was set at 95 centimeters of oil. It was in the -- found inside the by-products operator logbook with the beginning date of
August 17th, 2006, and that logbook ended on
January 31st of 2007. That logbook is entered as Government Exhibit No. 82, and that entry will be found on page 81 of that logbook within the government exhibit. And the comment says "Bleeder set at 95 per PC," PC being Pat Cahill, the

- Q. That's who you believe?
- A. That who I believe, yes.
- Q. Okay. I would like to go, if we could just -just for example, to show the jury what we're
 looking at for, say, December 19th, 2007, you have
 a bleeder setting point there of 100, is that
 right?

by-products manager or by-products supervisor.

- A. That is correct.
- Q. And what is the government exhibit and page number that that references?

- A. That would be Government Exhibit 85, and that would be page number 5 for that exhibit.
- Q. Okay. If we could actually go, please, Lauren, to Government Exhibit 85, page 5, which is in evidence. If we could focus on this bottom section.
 - Okay. So do you see that notation that you've now incorporated into your summary exhibit, Exhibit 200, on the screen here?
- 10 A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. Can you just tap it and show the jury. Okay.
- "Bleeder now at 100 as per PC"?
- 13 A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. If we could go back to Exhibit 200, please.
 - So I believe your testimony was, every time there was a setting change to the bleeder you noted it in this log?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. Okay. Except for one?
- 21 A. There was one that I -- that I missed.
- 22 Correct.
- Q. Okay. There's one that did not have a set point change, is that right?
- 25 A. Oh, yes. On 5/31 of '08, the -- that was the

incident where the bleeder valve was struck by lightning and caused a fire. And I included that in there because that has come up in -- many times throughout the course of the investigation as a -- you know, a point of remembrance by the witnesses.

- Q. Okay. And apparently an incident that caused a little bit of concern by the operator who put that in there, is that fair to say?
- A. That would be fair to say.
- Q. All right. So you've now noted in here all of the changes to the bleeder set point from Government Exhibits 82 through 89, is that correct?
 - A. That is correct.
 - Q. All right. Now, with this still up on the screen, I want you to talk about these other summaries. You mentioned there was another category of summary documents you made?
- A. Correct.

- Q. Why don't you tell the jury -- first let me ask you, are you familiar with Government Exhibits 21.01 to 21.72, 116.02.01 to 116.02.39, and Exhibits 400 to 569?
- A. Yes, I am.
- Q. Okay. What are all of those exhibits that I just gave you the numbers of?

- A. Those are the circular bleeder valve charts that were part of my analysis -- or part of my summary.
- Q. Okay. What was the earliest bleeder chart summary in that group?
- A. The earliest one is dated January 1st of 2009.
- Q. Okay. In the course of your investigation, were any earlier bleeder charts located?
- A. No, there were not.
- Q. Okay. So you couldn't create any type of summaries for 2008, per se?
- 12 A. No, I could not.

- Q. All right. So all of those bleeder charts exhibits that I just gave you the exhibit numbers for, did you review all of those exhibits?
 - A. Yes, I did.
 - Q. And if you can tell the jury, what, if anything, did you do as you reviewed those exhibits?
 - A. When I reviewed them I was looking for -obviously it's a circular chart with the -- with
 pressure notations that go in circles around the
 chart, and that relates to the plant pressure of
 the coke oven gas line within the by-products
 department at the facility. I took information

from my first summary, which is the by-products operator logbook, noted the set release point for the pressure-release valve, and I looked on the circular bleeder chart where the, you know, spikes in the chart were in relation to the set release point, and that's what I performed my summary on.

- Q. Okay. And so did you prepare a type of summary exhibit relating to these bleeder charts?
- A. Yes, I did.

- Q. Okay. What did you capture in those summary charts relating to the bleeder circular charts?
- A. Basically the number of releases for a 24-hour period for each chart. And then I summarized those, the releases, on a monthly basis over the period, the course of the calendar year, with one exception. We did not have bleeder -- circular bleeder valve charts for the month of April, with the exception of the ones during the April 2009 air inspection.
- Q. Okay. And again we went through this with Mr. Cahill on the stand. Did you find any notation in the by-products logbook for the April -- during the April inspection time period, that noted what it was being set at?
- A. No. There were no notations in the logbook for

any adjustments in the release point setting for the bleeder valve during the April 2009 inspection dates.

- Q. So why did you exclude April?
- A. I excluded April because we -- a definitive set point was never established with my conversations with Mr. Cahill, and so I decided not -- you know, the accuracy would be in question for that, for that week time period, so I chose not to -- to evaluate those bleeder charts.
- Q. All right. So which months did you create summary charts for?
- A. Created summary charts for January, February,
 March, nothing for April, May through December.

 But with December being a short month, we only
 had -- the last bleeder valve chart we had,
 circular chart, was dated December 9th of 2009.
- Q. And then the search warrant was executed on December 17th?
- A. Correct.

- Q. All right. At this point, Special Agent, I'd like to show you Government Exhibit 201 for identification purposes. Do you see this document on your screen?
- 25 A. Yes, I do.

- Q. Just generally, what is this document?
- A. Again, this is a summary of the releases for the month of January of 2009 after I evaluated all the pertinent January circular bleeder valve charts.
- Q. Did you make this document?
- A. Yes, I did.

- Q. How did you make this document?
- A. Again, I took the set release point from the by-products operator logbook, brought that over into this document, and then I took each bleeder chart and monitored the 24-hour period, any spikes that went above that release point.
 - Q. Okay. And what information from the different columns are on this? What information did you record on this document?
- I recorded the date of the circular bleeder valve chart, the setting in the by-products operator logbook from the first -- from Exhibit 200, and then again third column is the number of releases that I evaluated on that circular chart in a 24-hour period. The government exhibit is -- the first government exhibit, number 86, is the logbook entry where that set release point was noted, and the page number. The second

government exhibit number is the actual exhibit number for the circular bleeder chart that I evaluated. And then the column on the right, the comments, is just any -- if there were any issues with the chart or if there was a section missing, you know, I noted it. I tried to note it in the comment section.

Q. Okay. So for that information you just described for the jury -- the date, the setting, the number of releases, the government exhibit numbers, and the comments -- does Exhibit 201 here that's on your screen fairly and accurately summarize that information from the January of 2009 circular bleeder charts that you reviewed and the by-products operator logbook settings?

A. Yes, it does.

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 1006, the government would move Government Exhibit 201 at this point into evidence.

MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, we would renew the objection stated earlier and acknowledge the Court's ruling.

MR. PERSONIUS: I agree, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. The objections are

overruled for the reasons stated. Exhibit 201 is received pursuant to Rule 1006.

(Government's Exhibit 201 was received into evidence.)

MR. MANGO: Thank you, your Honor. I would ask that Government Exhibit 201 now be published for the jury.

THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. MANGO:

- Q. Okay. Before we zoom in on any particular date here, Special Agent Conway, can you tell the jury what -- what they're looking at, how this is organized, please?
- A. It's organized again by date. And again the —
 the next column to the right is the setting for the
 pressure-release valve, the set point on that
 particular date. The next column again is the
 releases on the bleeder chart that I counted that
 went up that exceeded the setting in the
 by-products operator logbook. So any for
 January 1st of 2009, for example, the PRV was set
 at a release point of 90, so when I evaluated the
 chart, there were 48 spikes in the chart that went
 above the pressure setting point on the bleeder
 chart at the point at 90.

- Q. All right. And then there's -- you did that for each day then that you had a bleeder chart in January --
- A. Correct.

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- Q. -- is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay. And there's a calculation, it appears, at the bottom?
- 9 A. Yes. At the end, the summary at the bottom is
 10 just the number of days that were evaluated, the
 11 total number of releases for that time period, and
 12 then the average number of days -- or the average
 13 number of releases per day over the course of that
 14 month time period.
 - Q. Okay. All right. Let's start with -- do you see the entry there for January 1st of 2009?
- 17 | A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. I'd like to have you, just for an example for that one day, walk the jury through how you analyzed the circular bleeder chart for January 1st of 2009, which you have listed here as Government Exhibit 21.01, is that right?
- 23 A. That is correct.
 - MR. MANGO: All right. So, at this point, your Honor, I'm going to ask to put the original

bleeder circular chart on the Elmo system.

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

BY MR. MANGO:

- Q. All right, Special Agent Conway, do you see the Exhibit 21.01 on your screen?
- A. Yes I do.
- Q. All right. And why don't you walk the jury, please, through -- there is a notation on the left-hand side here which says midnight, is that right?
- A. That is correct.
 - Q. All right. Walk the jury through how you analyzed this circular bleeder chart for January 1st of 2009, again Government Exhibit 21.01, which is on the screen -- how you analyzed this to create Government Exhibit 201 which is now in evidence.
 - A. Okay. First of all, you can see the date of January 1st, 2009, there at the center of the chart where there's a hole just below the notation that says bleeder, which tells us it's a bleeder valve chart. Then you see the concentric rings with readings. There is a ring for 20, 40, 60, as you go from the center of the chart to my left, or to the left on the chart where I've highlighted them,

the 20 and the 40, with a red dot. As you work out, you see 80 and 100, but there isn't a mark for 90, but there's ring between the 80 and the 100 mark, and that's the 90 setting for this -- for this bleeder valve circular chart.

- Q. If you can put just an arc on the 90 line somewhere?
- A. I'm putting it a little bit below. Actually, it's on the 80, because I know it's a wide line, but it's that next circle to the left of my red line that I just put on the exhibit. So starting at midnight --
 - Q. I did that by accident. I'm sorry.
- A. Okay. It's all right.

- Q. Why don't we try that again. All right. Go ahead.
 - A. Okay. I've established my line. It's the next line over, which is the 90 setting on this circular bleeder valve chart. So, beginning at midnight, I would count the number of spikes and the spikes are these red lines that you see going vertical.

 So I would start counting. So every time that line went above 90, I would count. So that would be my first count, second, so on and so forth. I would go around the circular chart completely for a

24-hour period and total up the number of spikes that were above the pressure setting of 90.

- Q. All right. And going back to Government Exhibit 201, reading from that, you put 48 releases on that chart?
- A. Correct.

- Q. And that would reference one release every half hour, approximately?
- A. Correct.
- Q. Thank you. If we could actually go back to Government Exhibit 201 at this point?

Would it be fair to say, then, for what you just explained you did for January 1st of 2009, you then continued for each of the days in January?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. This "missing sections" comment here, for 1/28/09, can you explain to the jury what that means?
- A. The by-products operator has to change these charts, you know, every 24-hour period, and sometimes the -- there would be sections of the chart that would be missing. There would be a short section where there wouldn't be pen marks.

 And it could be because they didn't get it changed in time. It could be the pen ran out of ink. It

could have been a number of different -- but for one reason or another there was a section missing where there were no pen marks on the bleeder valve chart itself. So I didn't evaluate that.

- Q. You didn't assume any type of release or anything during that period of time, would you?
- A. No, I did not assume any.
- Q. All right. Okay. We can take that down now, your Honor.

Let me ask you -- the questions are going to be substantially the same. For February of 2009 did you review the circular bleeder charts, all of the bleeder charts you had for February of 2009?

A. I did.

- Q. And based on your review, did you create anything?
- A. I created a summary chart of the number of releases for the month of February.
- Q. Is it fair to say that your testimony regarding what you did for January of 2009, which is now in evidence, Government Exhibit 201, is substantially the same for what you did for February of 2009?
- A. It is. The same information is recorded, and I evaluated it in the same manner.
 - Q. All right. Let me show you for identification

purposes Government Exhibit 202. Do you see that on your screen?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. What is this?
- A. It's the summary of -- it's my summary that I did for bleeder releases for February of 2009.
- Q. All right. And with -- similar to the other questions, does the information on here fairly and accurately summarize the information contained in this summary, being the date, the setting of the -- from the by-products logbook, the releases, the government exhibit, and the comments?
- A. Yes, it is.

MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, I don't mean to interrupt counsel's flow, but if it would help matters along, we would certainly stipulate that Special Agent Conway's responses would be the same to all of this series of exhibits --

THE COURT: February through December?

MR. LINSIN: February through December,

and noting our previous objections and

acknowledging the Court's rulings. However counsel

wants to do it, but we don't challenge the issues

with respect to Special Agent Conway.

THE COURT: Okay. Same, Mr. Personius?

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MR. PERSONIUS: Yes, your Honor. That would be through, as I understand it, Government Exhibit 211, I think, is December of 2009?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor, with that representation on the record, I would move and I'll -- just so the record is clear, Government Exhibit 202, which is for February of 2009 into evidence; Government Exhibit 203, which is for March of 2009; Government Exhibit 204, which is for May of 2009; Government Exhibit 205, which is for June of 2009; Government Exhibit 206, which is for July of 2009; Government Exhibit 207 for August of 2009; Government Exhibit 208 for September of 2009; Government Exhibit 209, which is for October of 2009; Government Exhibit 210, which is for November of 2009; and Government Exhibit 211 for December of 2009, all into evidence as summaries of the bleeder charts for those respective months.

THE COURT: Okay. There's no objection to what you just put on the record. They will be admitted over objection, however, for the reasons that we discussed previously. So Exhibits 201 through and including Exhibit 211 received into

evidence.

And, ladies and gentlemen, the government has presented those exhibits in the form of these charts and summaries prepared by Special Agent Robert Conway. I'm admitting those charts and summaries in place of all of the underlying documents that they represent, so that that really, I think, bottom line, saves time and avoids unnecessary inconvenience. So from your standpoint, you are to consider those charts and summaries as you would any other evidence.

(Government's Exhibits were received into evidence.)

MR. MANGO: Thank you, your Honor. I'd like to publish Government Exhibit 202 for the jury at this point.

BY MR. MANGO:

Q. All right, Special Agent, if we could focus in on this section here. There's some comments on here that relate to a number 1 with an asterisk.

Can you tell the jury what that relates to?

A. Yes. When I evaluated that circular chart, the plant pressure for the coke oven gas line never went below the set release point on the pressure-release valve for a 24-hour period. So

when I looked at the chart the plant pressure was above -- in that case for February 3rd of 2009, the set release point on the pressure-relief valve was 90 centimeters of oil. Well, the plant pressure for the coke oven gas line was above that 90 the whole 24-hour period.

- Q. All right. And in particular, there were four different days that you noted that, is that right?
- A. Correct.

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- Q. And the last date here is February 8th of 2009?
- 11 A. That is correct.
 - Q. All right. I'd like to show you -- do you remember reviewing the bleeder circular chart for February 8th of 2009?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Which you have noted here as Government Exhibit 21.38?
- 18 A. Correct.

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, I would like to put this on the Elmo system at this point, please.

THE COURT: Certainly.

- BY MR. MANGO:
- Q. All right, Special Agent, do you see Government Exhibit 21.38 on the Elmo system?
- 25 A. Yes, I do.

- Q. Okay. So explain again what was -- based on your understanding of the by-products operator logbook, what was the set point for the bleeder on this day?
- A. It was set at 90 centimeters of oil.

- Q. Okay. And so what do you note in terms of the plant pressure in relation to 90 on this chart?
- A. The plant pressure remained above 90 throughout the whole 24-hour period on this chart.
- Q. Now, let me ask you, in terms of when you were preparing all of these charts, Government

 Exhibits 201 to 211, that's for the months, if there was a -- a day that the circular chart, say, was admitted into evidence, but you couldn't really read it, how did you factor that into your charts?

 A. If I didn't feel like I could evaluate the chart fairly, I excluded it. There were several with light pen marks. The pen wasn't keeping an accurate reflection. Again, I tried to be conservative in how I, you know, handled some of those anomalies. So I decided not to include those dates into the -- into the summary chart. So you will find certain months with days missing.

MR. MANGO: All right. If we could go back, please, your Honor, to Government

Exhibit 202. I'd just like to publish each of these quickly for the jury.

BY MR. MANGO:

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- Q. So this is Government Exhibit 202, Special Agent Conway. Based on your calculations, what was the average number of releases per day for February of 2009?
- A. According to my summary chart, the average releases per day would be 26 for the month of February.
- Q. All right. If we could go to Government Exhibit 203, which is for March of 2009. Do you see that?
- 14 A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay. Based on your calculations for March of 2009, what were the average number of releases per day?
- 18 A. 48.
- Q. If we could go to May of 2009, Government

 Exhibit 204. Same question. What was your average

 number of releases per day calculated at?
- 22 A. 57.

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Q. Okay. So now here, if we could just note, there seems to be a change from 100 to 110 that occurred on May 22nd of 2009?

A. Correct.

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- Q. Okay. So are you saying if we then went to this Exhibit 88-0021, there would be a notation
- A. There wouldn't be a notation on the bleeder chart itself.

that the bleeder was set -- changed to 110?

- Q. Not on the bleed -- I misspoke. I'm sorry. In the by-products operator logbook, which 88-021 would reference back to.
- A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. If we could go to Government Exhibit 205 for June of 2009, what was the average number of releases you calculated per day for June?
- 14 \blacksquare A. For June it was 50.
- Q. Let's go to July of 2009. Government

 Exhibit 206. Same question.
- 17 A. That number would be 30.
- Q. Let's go to August of 2009, Government

 Exhibit 207. What did you calculate for August

 of 2007?
 - A. For August it would be 12.
- Q. Government Exhibit 208, which is for September of 2009, what was your calculation there?
- 24 | A. 17.
- Q. Government Exhibit 209 for October of 2009,

- 1 what was your calculation there? 2 Α. 48. 3 Government Exhibit 210, which is for November Q. 4 of 2009, what did you calculate as the average 5 number of releases per day for November? 6 57. Α. 7 And finally, Government Exhibit 211 for 8 December of 2009, what did you calculate the 9 average number of releases per day? 10 48. Α. 11 Okay. And this is your last summary chart? Q. 12 Α. Correct. 13 And there was no -- again, let me just clarify. 14 There was no bleeder charts obtained past 15 December 9th of 2009? 16 A. There were no bleeder charts beyond that date. 17 MR. MANGO: Your Honor, may I have one 18 moment, please? 19 THE COURT: Certainly. 20 MR. MANGO: Nothing further for Special 21 Agent Conway, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Okay. Do you want to break
 - MR. LINSIN: It's up to you, Judge. Whatever you want to do.

for a few minutes or --

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1 THE COURT: Do you want a break? Okay. 2 Let's take -- let's resume at 4:15. 3 (Jury excused from the courtroom.) THE COURT: Okay. 4:20. That will give 4 5 Michelle time to run and get back. 6 (Short recess was taken.) 7 THE COURT: I think we're going to be able 8 to have argument on the Rule 29 today, so you can 9 get some sleep tonight. 10 Okay. I think your intention was to give me 11 your briefs after argument, or was it your 12 intention to give it to me before? 13 MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, we have revised 14 this document earlier this morning. We will be 15 prepared to file it electronically as soon as we 16 get back to our hotel. We don't have -- we have a 17 hard copy of an earlier version, and so we will 18 have to file electronically once we get back to the 19 hotel. 20 THE COURT: That's okay then, because 21 otherwise I wouldn't get it until tomorrow anyway. 22 MR. LINSIN: Exactly. Right. 23 THE COURT: You don't mind if I hear you 24 out today?

MS. GLASNER: Not at all.

THE COURT: Mr. Personius? 1 2 MR. PERSONIUS: Yes, I'm ready to go, 3 Judge. 4 Yes, we're ready, your Honor. MR. MANGO: 5 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Chris, if 6 you wouldn't mind bringing the jury in, please. 7 Mr. Conway, you're ready for cross-examination? 8 THE WITNESS: Yes, I am, your Honor. 9 (Jury seated.) 10 THE COURT: Welcome back. Please have a 11 seat. 12 Okay. All of the attorneys and parties are 13 back present. Agent Conway is back on the stand. 14 You are here, ladies and gentlemen, roll call 15 waived. And it looks like Mr. Personius is ready 16 for cross-examination. Agent Conway, you remain under oath. 17 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. PERSONIUS: 19 Q. Good afternoon, Agent Conway. 20 Good afternoon, Mr. Personius. Α. 21 With respect to the -- the summaries, the 22 monthly summaries that you prepared, the accuracy 23 of those summaries in calculating monthly releases 24 would be dependent upon the accuracy of the logbook

with respect to changes in the set point for the --

the PRV recorder. Do you agree with that?

- A. You need to have the -- the set release point document -- documented to accurately assess the bleeder charts.
- Q. And to the extent that that -- that logbook, the by-product operators logbook, to the extent that that doesn't record accurately every change in the set point of the recorder for the PRV, your summary is not going to be accurate. Do you agree?
- A. No. During the course of my investigation, the by-products operators were very definitive in saying that they reflect any adjustments made to the PRV release set point in those logbooks.
- Q. And the information you're providing to us now is information you obtained outside the courtroom, sir?
- A. It's information during the course of my investigation.
- O. Outside the courtroom?
- A. Outside the courtroom.
- Q. Not obtained under oath.
 - A. Not obtained under oath.
- Q. You sat here in the courtroom and you've heard the testimony that's been given by the witnesses?
- 25 A. Correct.

- You've heard Mr. Cahill, the by-products foreman, testify about the by-product operators logbook, do you recall that?
- I do. Α.

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- And do you recall that he testified that while it might be ideal to have all the set point changes recorded in the operators logbook, in practice that doesn't happen?
- I do not remember him stating it that way. remember him saying that the by-products operators were pretty -- were diligent in putting in entries.
- 12 Q. Were pretty diligent?
- 13 Were diligent. Α.
- Not pretty diligent? 14 Q.
- 15 Α. Well, diligent.
- 0. And as far as Mr. Cahill is concerned, you remember he testified that he too -- and in 18 actuality he's the one that should make the changes 19 to the set point, right?
 - Again, that's not what I remember hearing witnesses testify. There were other people that have made adjustments or ordered by-products operators to make adjustments to the set release point.
 - Let's focus on the testimony of Mr. Cahill --

A. Okay.

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- Q. -- and not other witnesses.
- A. Okay.
 - Q. He was the by-products foreman for the period that's covered by the indictment, true?
- A. Correct.
 - Q. And certainly was the foreman during the 2009 period that you purport to summarize in these exhibits, true?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And do you remember that he testified that one of his duties is to change the set point on the recorder for the PRV? Do you remember he testified to that?
- 15 \parallel A. He could adjust it, yes.
- Q. Not that he could. He said that was one of his duties on direct examination. Do you remember that?
 - A. I remember it as he sometimes changed it, not -- it wasn't always him.
 - Q. And did he also testify that when he made the changes he would not record them in the logbook?
- A. My recollection of his testimony is he did not change it during the April 2009 inspection. He was not clear on other -- at other time periods.

- Q. Do you remember him testifying that he would make changes and they would not be recorded in that logbook? Do you remember that?
- A. As I said earlier, he stated that he did not make the changes during the April 2009 inspection when he adjusted the set point.
- Q. And you don't remember the other testimony. You don't remember him saying that he would make changes, part of his responsibility to do so, and he would not record it in the logbook, you don't recall that?
- A. I -- I don't.

Q. All right. Could we go to -- this is, as I understand it, in evidence, Lauren. It's

Government Exhibit 88, which should be one of these logbooks, Judge, and I have that in evidence.

And Government Exhibit 88 is the logbook for 5/10/09 to 9/26/09, is that true?

- A. Correct.
- Q. All right. Could we go to page 122, please.

 Do you see that this is one of the pages of this logbook? It's dated 7/30/09?
- A. Correct. At the top of the page it does say 7/30/09.
- Q. All right. And, Lauren, could you make that

part higher, please?

Do you see the -- the first note in the left-hand margin?

A. Yes, I do.

- Q. And do you see what it says after that? That one of the operators wrote, "We do have radios and a phone. If Mr. Cahill makes an adjustment on anything, I believe it would be appropriate to inform operators." Do you see that?
- A. Yes, I do.
 - Q. And do you agree with me that what's being referred to there is adjustments in the set point for this recorder?
 - A. I don't agree with that, necessarily.
 - Q. Well, why don't you tell the jury what was being referred to there.
 - A. I cannot state what -- what the referral is there. I know there is a lot of charts -- during the course of the search warrant there was a lot of other charts seized during execution of the search warrant, so there's many different things that can be changed systemwise within the by-products department. There's no specific reference in this note about the bleeder valve adjustment.
 - Q. And if, indeed, Mr. Cahill testified during his

examination that he would make changes and not record it, this entry would be directly consistent with that, wouldn't it?

- A. I cannot make that judgment, because I don't know -- you know, I don't have a reference point for what this note is stating.
- Q. Could we go, please, Lauren, to Government Exhibit 200, which is in evidence.

This is the summary you prepared, Agent Conway, of the by-product operators logbook, correct?

A. Correct.

- Q. And you have indicated to the jury that what you set out in this summary is your interpretation of all the entries in the by-product operators logbooks as to changes in the set point for this recorder, is that true?
- A. It's not an interpretation. It's document -it's documented changes of the set release point in
 the by-products operator logbooks.
- Q. And it did not involve any interpretation at all on your part, is that what you're telling the jury?
- A. Not -- not to the -- as far as the -- the set point for the pressure-release valve, no. It was either -- it was in there or it was not in there.

Q. Okay. If we could, Lauren, please make those entries bigger.

You have in your summary an entry for 8/29/07. Do you see that?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And what the entry indicates is "Bleeder now at 80," is that right?
- A. Correct.
 - Q. And the very next entry, which is at 10/7/07, which would be about a month later --
- 11 A. Correct.
 - Q. -- says, "Lowered bleeder to 90 as per
- 13 D. Heukrath."
- 14 | A. Correct.
- Q. Do you agree there is an inherent inconsistency there?
- A. I agree that you can't lower a bleeder valve to

 90 when the earlier entry states it's 80.
- Q. So do you agree that your summary has a
 demonstration in it that the by-product operators
 logbook that you relied upon to create your summary
 is incomplete regarding these set point changes?
- A. I will admit that there is a discrepancy in the entries for this time period, but there was no such discrepancy in the time period for which I

evaluated -- did my evaluation, my summaries.

- Q. And the period that you did your summaries for was from when to when?
- A. The period for my summaries was January 1st of 2009 to December 9th of 2009.
- Q. Okay. And could we go for a minute, Lauren, please, to Government Exhibit 201 in evidence.

For Government Exhibit 201 in evidence, this is your -- your summary of what you interpreted as releases for January of 2009?

A. Correct.

- Q. And you indicate consistently that the setting from the BP logbook was at 90?
- A. Correct.
 - Q. Can we go now to Government Exhibit 200 again, please, Lauren. This is in evidence.

Show the jury, please, where you get the -- the 90 reading that you used for January of 2009.

- A. The 90 set release point value is based upon the September 30th, 2008, entry in my summary chart. That's the last entry prior to January 1st of 2009.
- Q. All right. Could you put an arrow there? Are you able to do that?
 - A. A dot or --

- Q. Whatever you can do.
- A. Sure. It's a little low.
- Q. Thank you. Now, if we take these entries -- and make that bigger, please, Lauren.

The entry, Agent, that you indicated you relied upon for the first period covered in your summary assumes a set point of 90 based on an entry back on 9/30 of '08, is that true?

- A. That is correct.
- 10 Q. And the comment that you take from the logbook
- is, "Bleeder now at 90." Do you see that?
- 12 A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. And if we look at the next entry on 3/2/09, it indicates, "Lowered bleeder to 94."
- 15 A. Correct.
- 16 Q. Do you see the inconsistency?
- A. The bleeder valve was set at 90 in September

 8th -- or excuse me, September 30th, 2008, and

 there is an entry that it was lowered to 94 on the

 2nd of March of 2009.
 - Q. So you missed at least one change in the set point between September 30th of 2008 and March 2nd of 2009, true?
 - A. There is -- there is obviously a set point that's not listed in the logbook.

- Q. And this time it is covered by your summaries, true?
- A. It is.

- Q. And that covers not only January of 2009 but also February of 2009, which also relies upon the entry from September 30th of 2008, true?
- A. No.
- Q. All right. Well, let's go to Exhibit 202 in evidence, please.
- Government Exhibit 202 in evidence, in the second column you reflect a set point for 90 for the entire month.
- 13 A. Yes.
 - Q. And what was the source of the set point that you relied upon for your chart?
 - A. I was still using the September 30th, 2008, set point.
 - Q. Which is the one that is contradicted by the -the next entry in your own chart, which says that
 the bleeder was lowered to 94 on March 2nd of 2009,
 true?
- 22 A. There is a discrepancy in the logbook, yes.
- Q. And again it covers another month of your summary, true?
 - A. I cannot -- you know, I cannot state that.

Q. You can't state what, sir?

- A. You know, that I don't know what the prior setting was at prior to 3/2/09.
- Q. We know, don't we, from the entries that we have, that sometime between September 30th of 2008 and March 2nd of 2009 that set point was changed to something, at least once if not more than once, but at least once, to some level that was above 94, correct?
- A. It would appear that the set point at some point was above 94 at one point.
- Q. Yes. And at some point before March 2nd of 2009.
- A. Not necessarily.
- Q. When could it have been, sir, if it wasn't before March 2nd of 2009, when it says, "Lowered bleeder to 94"?
- A. Well, the reason I state that is, when I reviewed the logbooks, when they do an adjustment in the set point very close together, there's usually some sort of problem within the facility. So it's possible that they raised the bleeder set point on March 2nd and then lowered it back down. Because there's several notations where there's adjustments in a very short period of time when

there's problems in the facility.

- Q. Are you telling us, Agent, that in interpreting your summary and deciding what weight to give to it, the jury should take into consideration that you relied upon possibilities?
- A. No. I relied on what the last set point was for the entry, and that's how I did my evaluation.
- Q. And didn't pay attention to the inherent inconsistency in what you relied upon versus what the logbook shows?
- A. I paid attention to it. I obviously knew that there were -- noted the -- the -- as you did, that the bleeder valve was lowered to 94 at one point, but I can't interpret -- if I start doing a lot of interpretation, I'm doing things that are outside. I went strictly by what was in the logbook, last entry to the next entry, to keep things consistent.
- Q. You testified, sir, about a circular chart from February 8 of 2009 that showed a continuous -- if you will, a continuous peak all the way around the chart, do you remember that?
- A. I remember talking about that chart, yes.
- Q. Okay. Lauren, let's try do it with just the -the screen, if we can. Government Exhibit 21.38 in
 evidence. Well, it really isn't as good, is it?

First I guess we should get the date of this.

Could you make that larger, Lauren?

Do you see the date on there, Agent Conway?

A. Yes, I do.

- Q. And it's 2/8/09?
- A. Yes, it is.
- Q. Would you put it back, Lauren, please, and then do what we can, please, to make the chart itself bigger.

It's harder to see than on the -- the original, but for purposes of moving this along, do you remember this was the chart where you've testified that the -- what's reflected by the recorder is consistent all the way around and above what you understand the set point was on that date?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. And is it your conclusion that this means that the -- the release valve was wide open for the entire day?
- A. I don't make -- I did not make any conclusion.

 I'm just noting that the plant pressure, as noted on the circular bleeder chart, consistently stayed above the set point as established -- the last set point as established in the logbook.
- Q. So you don't mean to suggest to the jury that

that valve was wide open for 24 hours, do you?

- A. That's -- I'm not making that suggestion. I'm just saying that the plant pressure was above the set point.
- Q. And if the plant pressure was above the set point, aren't you suggesting to the jury, then, that the valve was open for 24 hours?
- A. It would be a concern. Certainly, if the set release point is set at 90 and the plant pressure is 120, you know, there is a likelihood that that pressure-release valve was emitting coke oven gas. But I cannot physically -- you know, I wasn't physically present to observe it.
- Q. And you agree the jury shouldn't make its determination based on what you think was a likelihood, correct?
- A. I just summarized the data to present to the jury. That is not a decision I get to make.
 - Q. As part of your investigation did you determine how much coke oven gas is produced in a day by Tonawanda Coke?
- 22 A. I did not. No.

Q. And did you make a determination of how much coke oven gas would be lost if that valve was actually wide open for 24 hours?

- A. Based upon some of the investigative data that I looked at, it would be a lot of coke oven gas.

 Q. It would be more coke oven gas than Tonawanda Coke would generate in 24 hours, wouldn't it?
 - THE WITNESS: That, I could not speak to, sir.

MR. MANGO: Objection, your Honor.

- MR. MANGO: I'll let the answer stand. BY MR. PERSONIUS:
- Q. Now, as part of preparing -- and when did you prepare these -- these summary charts? When did you do this?
- A. I've been working on them for a long time over the last -- over the course of the last month.
- Q. All right. So during the course of the trial?
- A. Yes.

- Q. And so the jury understands, in preparing these charts, did you rely upon information outside of the testimony that's been presented here at trial?

 A. Yes, I did.
- Q. All right. And what was the nature of that outside evidence that you relied upon?
- A. Well, when I composed the by-products operator logbook summary, there were notations made in that logbook related to the bleeder valve. And so as we

continued our investigation --

Q. Who's "we"?

- A. Myself, I should say. And my colleague, Bob
 O'Connor, if we were working in concert when we
 were interviewing people. I would ask, you know,
 the by-products operator who made the log entry if
 they remembered what -- what the notes meant, so --
- Q. Did you make a -- keep notes of those separate conversations you had outside of this courtroom that went into preparing this summary? Do you have that information somewhere?
- A. They would be part of my, you know, interview notes for the by-products operators and, you know, by-products supervisor.
 - Q. And the individuals that you spoke to that you got this information from, did they all testify in this trial?
- A. No, they did not.
- Q. So we don't have the benefit of seeing them on the witness stand under oath, true?
- A. Correct.
- Q. Now, your -- let's go, if we could, please,

 Lauren, to Government Exhibit 200.

And this, according to you, sets out, from your review of these logbooks, all the instances where a

record was made of a change in the set point for the recorder, is that true?

- A. That was noted in the by-products operator logbook.
- Q. All right. And can we agree, getting back to Mr. Cahill, that none of the entries that you've identified were entries made by Mr. Cahill?
- A. I do not recall a specific entry done by

 Mr. Cahill. Several have noted per Pat Cahill's

 instructions, but --
- Q. So the jury understands, those entries were not made by Mr. Cahill, were they?
- A. They were not.
- Q. One was made by Maurice London, and one was made by Jose Ortiz, who are by-products -- or were by-products operators, correct?
- 17 A. Correct.

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- Q. So there's not a single entry in your summary of a set point change made by Mr. Cahill.
 - A. There was not.
- Q. And yet he testified that his job -- one of his job duties was to make changes to the pressure set point, true?
 - A. He made -- you know, he ordered operators to change the set point.

- Q. When was the last time that that recorder was calibrated?
- A. To my knowledge through the course of talking, it has never been -- it hasn't been calibrated any time since it's been purchased, that anyone could recall.
- Q. Do you agree that would have an effect upon the accuracy of the readings you were getting off the recorder?
- A. Again, I cannot make that call. It has not been calibrated. I cannot make a determination on the accuracy or inaccuracy of it.
- Q. The reason you made the inquiry during your investigation, because it was important to you to know when it had been calibrated, right?
- A. It's always good to check and see what kind of maintenance a facility does on their equipment.
- Q. Because calibration or a lack of calibration would affect the accuracy of the instrument, true?
- Q. Could we go, please, Lauren, to Government Exhibit -- well, we're on 200.
- Now, you have an entry on 2/23/08, correct?
- 24 A. Correct.

Α.

It could.

Q. And then your next entry is 5/31/08, right?

- 1 It depends on whether you were looking at the 2 2/23/08 90 or the 2/23/08 100 set release point, 3 but following that, yes, there is a May 31st entry. 4 Thank you. And nothing in between? Q. 5 Nothing in between. Α. 6 Lauren, could we please go to Government Q. 7 Exhibit 85? 8 This is one of the logbooks that you reviewed? 9 Α. Yes. 10 Q. Can we tell what time period this covers or no? 11 Can you tell? 12 Not definitively. Go to the inside of the 13 first page. It will give you the start date, at 14 least. 15 Q. Could we go to the next page, please, Lauren? 16 Α. And one more page. 17 Now we're on 03? Q. 18 Α. Correct. 19 Q. Can you read that or no? 20 It looks like it's 12/17/07. Α. 21 I think that's right. Q. 22 Could we go to page 179 of this exhibit, 23 please.
 - And this is a -- can you read that? This is -- I'm sorry. Could we go to 170, Lauren. I'm sorry.

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I misspoke.

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Can you read what date these entries are?

- A. It looks likes it's May 22nd of 2008.
- Q. Okay. And, Lauren, could we please make this part bigger?

Do you see there is an entry there that says "note" in the left margin?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And then it says "PC raised suction"?
- 10 A. Correct.
- 11 Q. And "Lowered gas bleeder"?
- 12 A. Correct.
- Q. This would be an entry that would show a change in the set point, true?
- 15 A. Possibly.
- Q. You don't read the entry "Lowered gas bleeder"
 to be an indication the set point was changed for
- 18 the recorder?
- A. Unless -- I mean, it could potentially be the bleeder valve.
- Q. Can we agree you missed this one in your summary?
- A. Again, I didn't miss it, from the standpoint of there is no set value.
 - Q. You didn't include it in your summary?

- A. I did not include it in my summary, no.
- Q. Could we go, please, to -- Lauren, to
- 3 Exhibit 87.
- 4 This is another one of these logbooks, Agent
- 5 Conway?

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- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Okay.
- 8 A. Sorry.
- 9 Q. That's okay. Can you see the date off the --
- 10 the face page of this?
- 11 A. No, you can't.
- 12 Q. Okay. Could we go to the next page, please,
- 13 Lauren, and then the page after that, please.
- 14 And this is page 03, Agent Conway?
- 15 A. Yes, it is.
- 16 Q. Okay. Can you read the date at the top?
- 17 A. Looks like it's December 31st of 2008.
- 18 Q. Okay. And could we go to page 115, please,
- 19 Lauren.
- 20 This -- this entry is for what date?
- 21 A. March 13th of 2009.
- 22 Q. And this would be within the -- the period
- 23 covered by your summary?
- 24 A. Correct.
- 25 Q. Okay. Lauren, please, if you would --

Do you see there's a -- a note in the left margin?

A. Yes, I do.

- Q. And then the entry reads, "Bleeder manometer blew out 4:00 a.m., steamed out bleeder." Do you see that?
- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And do you know what the bleeder manometer is?
- A. It's the device that, again, monitors the pressure. The kerosene the oil centimeters is in kerosene, is contained in that manometer, and it's my understanding if the pressure release or, excuse me, the plant pressure goes above a certain point, the manometer can misread; it can get stuck.
 - Q. Okay. So we have an instance here where in some fashion the manometer was not performing properly.
- A. Correct.
- Q. And steps were taken to steam out the bleeder?
- 21 A. It would appear, yes, to steam out the valve itself.
- Q. It specifically says "Steamed out bleeder,"
 24 right?
- 25 A. Correct.

Q. And we've had testimony about what that involves, right?

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- A. About equipment being steamed out, correct.
- Q. Including the pressure-relief valve, right?
- A. In this case, obviously, steamed out the bleeder.
- Q. Okay. And did you take into consideration in preparing your summary that the bleeder manometer had blown out at 4:00 a.m. on March 13th of 2009?
- A. We did consider -- consider it, yes.
- Q. Did you put it in your summary?
- 12 A. I did not put it in my summary. No, I did not.
- Q. You made a judgment that it didn't have to be put in there?
 - A. Again, there's no set release point in this -in this entry, so I did not include it in my chart.
- Q. Could we go, please, Lauren, to page 191 of this exhibit.
 - Can you tell us the date, please?
- 20 A. It's May the 6th, 2009.
- Q. Okay. And could you make that part bigger, please, Lauren?
- And again this is from May 6th of 2009, Agent?
- 24 A. Yes, I believe that was the date.
- Q. And you see the note in the left margin again?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. And this time it says, "Manometer for bleeder popped blood vessel on reversal on jack. Closed valve, removed stainless line. It settled down to zero. Hooked back up. Seems to okay now."
- A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. This would be another instance where there was a malfunction in this -- in this recorder, is that right?
- A. In the manometer, yes.
- Q. Okay. You didn't include this in your summary, did you?
- 13 A. I did not, no.
- Q. You -- again, you made a judgment that this wasn't important?
- A. Again, as I stated before, there's no set release value here, so I did not put it in my summary.
 - Q. And could we, please, Lauren, go to Government Exhibit 88.
- 21 And this is a logbook that covers a period 22 May 10 to September 26, 2009?
- 23 A. Correct.
- Q. And this would be within the period of your summaries?

A. Yes, it would be.

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- Q. Okay. Lauren, could we please go to page 21?

 Up at the top, please, Agent, tell the jury

 what date this is.
- A. This is May 22nd of 2009.
- Q. Okay. And, Lauren, could you please make that bigger?

Do you see the -- again, Agent Conway, there's a note in the left margin?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And the entry is, "Bleeder back in service 11:00 a.m., 110 cm." Do you see that?
- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Can we agree that that means that there was some period of time -- we don't know exactly how long -- that the bleeder was out of service?
- A. There was -- it definitely notes there was a problem with the bleeder, yes, and it was put back in service at 11:00 a.m.
 - Q. And did you include that in your summary?
- A. I included the 110 centimeters, yes, in my summary.
 - Q. Did you include the fact that the bleeder had been out of service?
- 25 A. Again, I have no reference on the time frame of

how long the bleeder was out of service. 1 2 Let me ask my question again. Did you include 3 that information in your summary? 4 The note -- the comment, I believe, is in 5 there, but I did not factor that into my summary. 6 MR. PERSONIUS: Your Honor, may I have a 7 minute, please? 8 THE COURT: Sure. 9 MR. PERSONIUS: Thank you. 10 Lauren, you can take that down. Thank you. 11 Your Honor, we have nothing further. 12 THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Personius. Thank 13 you. 14 Mr. Linsin? 15 MR. LINSIN: No questions, your Honor. 16 Thank you. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Mango? 18 MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor, thank you. 19 Brief couple of questions here. 20 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MANGO: 21 Special Agent Conway, good afternoon again. Q. 22 A. Hello. 23 Q. Those notations that were brought to your 24 attention, had you seen those before today?

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Α.

Yes.

1 And you made a judgment call not to include 2 those in your summary, is that right? 3 Α. I did. 4 MR. PERSONIUS: Your Honor, I object to 5 the leading. 6 THE COURT: It is leading, yes. 7 BY MR. MANGO: 8 Q. Okay. Can you tell the jury whether you 9 included those notations that were brought to your 10 attention -- whether you included those in your 11 summary or not? 12 A. For the most part I did not include them in my 13 summary, because there was no set release point --14 change in the set release point value, with the 15 exception of the -- the last entry, which noted a 16 set point of 110 centimeters. Okay. And the manometer on the bleeder, if it 17 18 pops, do you have an understanding of whether the 19 bleeder itself is actually still in operation? 20 A. According to the -- the information that --21 that I gathered during the course of my 22 investigation, the bleeder valve is still operable. 23 MR. MANGO: Okay. Nothing further, your 24 Thank you. Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Personius?

1 MR. PERSONIUS: No, thank you, Judge. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Linsin? 3 MR. LINSIN: No, thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Agent Conway, you are 4 5 excused. Thank you. 6 THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor. 7 MR. MANGO: Your Honor, the government 8 rests. 9 THE COURT: Subject to settling of the 10 record? 11 MR. MANGO: Subject to the settling of the 12 record and any obvious rebuttal after -- if 13 necessary. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Dadies and 15 gentlemen, what you have now is what in the 16 government's view is sufficient to submit to you 17 for your determination in terms of whether it has 18 satisfied to your unanimous satisfaction by a proof 19 standard of beyond a reasonable doubt each 20 essential element of each crime charged in the 19 21 counts, under separate consideration of each 22 defendant respectively. 23 With that, and you know that the burden of 24 proof rests exclusively on the government. There's

no burden on the defense. The defendants are

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presumed innocent and continue to be innocent and presumed that way until proven to your satisfaction otherwise beyond a reasonable doubt. No burden on the defense at all.

What we're going to do today is gather up and we're going to let you go for the evening. We're going to have you come back on Wednesday, okay? And on Wednesday I'll give you a little bit more information in terms of whether or not there will be a defense case. There's no obligation for there to be one, but, we'll know a little bit more in terms of just timewise what this case will consist of before it will be submitted to you for your consideration and reaching your unanimous verdict in this case. So you get a day off. And -- all right. And we'll see you on what day?

THE JURY: Wednesday.

THE COURT: Okay. At what time?

THE JURY: 9:30.

THE COURT: 9:30. Keep your minds open.

Don't prejudge the case. Remember, this case is going to involve the application of your common sense, your experience, and your intelligence to resolving the fact issues, because you are about to become the judges of the facts in this particular

case.

Don't go to any social media. Don't read anything. Don't investigate anything. The government says right now you have everything that has been presented to you in the four walls of this particular courtroom which should be sufficient for you to make your decision.

There will be closing arguments in this case, as well, where the attorneys will get the opportunity to convince you through their advocacy as to what the evidence has shown or not in this particular case. So we have some things to look forward to in this case in terms of whether or not there may be a defense case, and certainly the closing arguments in this case.

Anything else, Mr. Linsin, at this point?

MR. LINSIN: No, thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: You're welcome.

Mr. Personius?

MR. PERSONIUS: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Mango?

MR. MANGO: No, thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: And Mr. Piaggione?

MR. PIAGGIONE: No, thank you, your Honor.

1 THE COURT: Okay. You want to go home? 2 All right. See you Wednesday. Thank you very 3 much. 4 (Jury excused from the courtroom.) 5 (Short recess was taken.) (The following argument was electronically 6 7 recorded.) 8 THE COURT: Okay. The attorneys and 9 parties are back present. And my understanding is there is to be a Rule 29 motion, and Mr. Glasner, 10 11 you are going to argue the motion for the defendant 12 Corporation Tonawanda Coke? 13 MR. GLASNER: That's correct. 14 THE COURT: Please, if you would. 15 MR. GLASNER: Can I proceed, your Honor? THE COURT: Certainly. 16 17 MR. GLASNER: Good afternoon. At this 18 time Tonawanda Coke would like to move with respect 19 to all of the counts in the indictment for a 20 judgment of acquittal under Rule 29 of the Federal 21 Rules of Criminal Procedure. Mr. Personius has 22 informed me that he joins Tonawanda Coke in this 23 motion, and while he will be addressing the Court 24 as well, he joins in the arguments that I'm now

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about to make.

THE COURT: All right. Has he heard those arguments?

MR. GLASNER: He has, your Honor.

THE COURT: He has, okay. Thank you.

MR. GLASNER: With respect to Counts 11 through 15 and 17 through 19, your Honor, it is our view that the evidence on the record is such that no reasonable juror could find that the government has proved all of the elements of the offense beyond a reasonable doubt.

I'd like to focus my comments, however, on Counts 1 through 5, which relate to the alleged operation of the PRV, and Counts 6 through 10, which relate to the quench tower number 1 at Tonawanda Coke.

THE COURT: Okay. So 6 through 10, and -MR. GLASNER: 1 through 5. And I focus my
arguments in the submission that would be submitted
to the Court after this argument on those counts as
well.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GLASNER: And the reason why I'm so focused on those specific counts is because, in our view, the testimony on the record with respect to the issues for those categories of the counts is

uncontroverted, that is, there's no weighing of witness credibility or balancing of contradictory testimony with respect to the issues that we believe make the government's offer of proof and the allegations in the indictment fatally flawed with respect to Counts 1 through 5 and 6 through 10.

THE COURT: All right. 6 through 10 again is the western quench tower number 1 --

MR. GLASNER: That's correct.

THE COURT: -- those charges, right. And then 1 through 5 is the --

MR. GLASNER: Operation of the pressure relief valve.

THE COURT: Right. In terms of the COG, the C-O-G.

MR. GLASNER: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GLASNER: So with respect to Counts 1 through 5, that is the operation of the pressure relief valve, the allegation in the indictment is that the pressure relief valve -- and I'm paraphrasing here -- is an unpermitted emission source -- it's an unpermitted emission source that was operated in violation of condition four to

Tonawanda Coke's Title V operating permit.

And the testimony on the record by the government's expert witnesses, that is Mr. Carlacci and Mr. Sitzman, is that under the Title V permit -- under the Title V permit application and the applicable regulations, there's a distinction between an emission source and an emission point. And it is uncontradicted that a pressure relief valve is an emission point, not an emission source.

If I could briefly describe the definitions of what an emission point and emission source are according to the testimony. According to the testimony, in a Title V facility components are categorized as emission units, emission sources, and emission points. And as Mr. Carlacci's testimony and Mr. Sitzman's testimony indicated, an emission unit under Title V is most easily understood as a collection of emission sources and emission points, such as a boiler house or a coke oven battery.

An emission source is a particular industrial operation that produces an air pollutant in the course of its operation, such as a boiler. And finally, an emission point is an opening in a building such as a duct, a flare, a stack, or a

vent through which the air pollutants generated by an emission source are released.

Not only is the testimony uncontroverted that a PRV is an emission point and not an emission source, it is also on the record, and it's clear from the Title V operating permit, and specifically from condition four, which is the condition that's alleged in the indictment that Tonawanda Coke is alleged to have violated, condition four expressly refers only to emission sources. And so, it does not apply to the pressure relief valve.

THE COURT: All right. Because that's an emission point.

MR. GLASNER: That's an emission point.

THE COURT: And that's -- that's the argument that relates to 1 through 5?

MR. GLASNER: That's correct, your Honor.

And just to anticipate an argument that the
government might suggest, which is that
testimony -- we acknowledge that there is testimony
suggesting that activities -- certain activities
described under condition four, i.e. the
modification of the source applied to the pressure
relief valve, but it's our view that we don't even
get to that question. But the threshold

determination is whether the PRV is a point or a source. And in this case it's a point, not a source.

THE COURT: And you're saying it's uncontroverted that it's a point and not a source?

MR. GLASNER: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: And because the indictment charges source, there's no way that the counts can survive irrespective of having to view the evidence in the absolute light most favorable to the nonmoving party here?

MR. GLASNER: That's correct. And it's not just in the indictment, but it's also in the Title V permit, and specifically in condition four only refers to a source and not to a point.

THE COURT: What say you?

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, may I have a moment? I believe I have the actual definition of emission source that was referenced in one of the witness folders.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, then maybe -- you want to continue? And then I'll let you get that. We'll break for a few minutes. It might be easier for you that way.

You know what you need to do maybe, Mr. Mango,

maybe you should focus on the next argument here as well.

MR. MANGO: Yes.

THE COURT: Or have Mr. Piaggione get it, that way we can keep Mr. Glasner on track as well. That probably would be appreciated, I think, right?

MR. GLASNER: I'd be happy to continue. I would note that I have a transcript of
Mr. Carlacci's testimony in which he defines
emission point and emission source, and I'd be
happy to go through how he defines emission point
and emission source, if that would be helpful to
the Court.

THE COURT: And that's controlling -- your statement is that the testimony is controlling irrespective of what the regulation or the permit might state or define a PRV to be?

MR. GLASNER: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GLASNER: So, your Honor, would you like me to go through how Mr. Carlacci defines emission point and emission source?

THE COURT: Well, let's do that. And I think all your eggs are in that basket, right, so to speak? I mean, if there's something that

controverts that by way of any evidence, practically speaking, that would cloud the matter of whether we have a source or a point or a unit as far as the PRV is concerned, I'd have to view that most favorably to the government in this case.

MR. GLASNER: That's correct. And, your Honor, to be clear, having closely reviewed Mr. Carlacci's testimony, at the outset of his testimony he indicated that in his view a point and a source can be interchangeable. However, that statement was clarified on cross, and he — and he indicated that — that is — that definition was the same under the Air 100 permits, which is the regulatory regime that preceded Title V. Under Title V, title — the Title V distinguishes between an emission point and an emission source.

THE COURT: Now that's his testimony?

MR. GLASNER: That's his testimony, your

Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Doesn't that create a problem if he said that they're interchangeable terms?

MR. GLASNER: But they were -- he acknowledged that they were interchangeable under the Air 100 permit, which again is the regime

preceding Title V. And he then acknowledged that under Title V, they have different definitions, and, in fact, he stated what those definitions are. And he explained that an emission point is actually the vent or pipe through which emissions are released. And that the requirements are in the permitting process that the height and location of those emission points be identified in the permit. And an emission source fit with his understanding that the term "source" for the purposes of the New York State permitting requirements, is an apparatus or a machine that is capable of causing emission of an air contaminant to the outdoor atmosphere.

THE COURT: To wit, a boiler.

MR. GLASNER: And that is not a pressure relief valve.

THE COURT: Your example, a boiler.

MR. GLASNER: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Let's --

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, if I may just -I'm ready to address that. We have a 180-degree
view of Mr. Carlacci's testimony. He was clear
when he said he considered -- you want me to keep
going?

THE COURT: Before you get to that, I mean

there's no issue with respect to what Counts 1 through 5 charge, because it does reference an unpermitted emission source, does it not?

MR. MANGO: Absolutely. That's what the Title V permit condition four addresses is an unpermitted emission source. And Mr. Carlacci, in his testimony, talked about -- is there a question?

THE COURT: Well, there is, but I'm going to let you finish your statement. Go ahead. What did Carlacci say?

MR. MANGO: He was asked specifically whether he would view this bleeder, pressure release valve as an emission source. And it's the government's recollection of his testimony -- I haven't gone through the three days of transcripts which amount to over 300 and plus pages. I printed them, but I did not go through them -- that the pressure release valve bleeder was an emission source which he did testify consistently with what the definition is, is any apparatus, contrivance, or machine capable of causing emission of an air contaminant to the outdoor atmosphere.

THE COURT: I mean, is that the definition of Section 4, Title $V\mbox{?}$

MR. MANGO: This would be the controlling

definition for condition four of the Title V 1 2 permit. And it is very clear --3 THE COURT: Where is that located? That's not the 100? 4 5 MR. MANGO: This is in the New York Codes 6 Rules and Regulations, Part 200, general 7 provisions, page 1, Section 200.1 is definitions. 8 And there's a definition for 200.1 sub F, which is 9 air contamination source or emission source. 10 That's where the definition comes from for emission 11 source. 12 And Mr. Carlacci was very clear that he viewed 13 the bleeder pressure release valve, as did Mr. Sitzman, as an emission source, which because 14 15 it was not requested to be included in the Title V 16 permit, it was never brought to the DEC's attention 17 that it should be included in the Title V permit, 18 that it was unpermitted when it was being used. 19 THE COURT: As a source and not just a 20 point? 21 MR. MANGO: That's correct, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: I mean, does that testimony 23 conflict with the definition? 24 MR. MANGO: No, your Honor. I think

Mr. Carlacci was very consistent with the

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definition from -- that I just read from Part 6

NYCRR 200.1 sub F. I believe he actually used the term "apparatus" on the stand. An apparatus is a valve that opens based on a pressure setting that releases, as the definition is, any air contaminant to the outdoor atmosphere.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Glasner, do you agree with that, that an apparatus is the equivalent of a point and not a source -- or not a -- yeah, not a source?

MR. GLASNER: Your Honor, if I may, unlike Mr. Mango, I have the testimony of Mr. Carlacci and I actually did review it. And no where did I see him say that under Title V did -- is the emission source -- sorry, is the pressure relief valve an emission source. He was, in fact, very clear that under the Air 100 permits a PRV could have been considered an emission source.

THE COURT: What's an apparatus? Is an apparatus a point, or is it a source?

MR. GLASNER: Your Honor, under Title V an apparatus will not be a point.

THE COURT: It would be a source?

MR. GLASNER: It would be a source.

THE COURT: And you say that given that,

there's no distinction between an apparatus and a PRV for purposes of point designation?

MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor. I believe that's what controls this analysis here, is that a pressure release valve, bleeder valve used in -- as the testimony we've heard, as an apparatus that releases contaminants to the air constitutes an emission source. And there's no question when viewed in a light most favorable to the government that a reasonable jury would fail to find in favor of the government.

THE COURT: All right. So you made your point on that. But really the distinction now lies basically between whether an apparatus is a source or whether it can be the equivalent -- but you said it's a source under Title V. It's not a point for purposes of our discussion.

MR. GLASNER: That -- under the definition of Title V as Mr. Carlacci explained, a source can be an apparatus, but that does not extend to a valve or a vent or a duct.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. All right. And you say Carlacci's testimony is that an apparatus and the PRV is one in the same?

MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor. And my

recollection of Mr. Sitzman's testimony, which we do not have transcribed yet, was similar in nature that this pressure release valve was an emission source.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Where do you want to go now, Mr. Glasner? Do you want to go to 6 to 10, or are you going to 17 through 19?

MR. GLASNER: I think, as I already explained, I'm going to focus on 6 through 10 next. So, Counts 6 through 10 allege that Tonawanda Coke operated quench tower number 1, that is the west quench tower, without baffles in violation of the Title V operating permit requirements. However, neither the indictment nor the government in its case in chief have alleged that the exemption granted to Tonawanda Coke by the DEC in 1984 no longer applies.

If you'll permit me for a moment to read from the March 14th, 1984, letter granting the exemption to Tonawanda Coke --

THE COURT: Which was what, six years before --

MR. GLASNER: Six years before 1991 the Clean Air Act was amended, but the testimony is on the record already that the exemption applied at

the time that the Title V permit was issued. And so the government has the burden of proving that at some point the exemption was voided in order for there to have been a violation of the Title V permit, specifically condition 96 the Title V permit.

THE COURT: Do you agree with that, Mr. Mango?

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, we've mentioned to the Court that we have accepted the position that this 10 percent, especially on Mr. Sitzman's testimony, when he said essentially we missed it, that the 10 percent exemption -- or I'm sorry, if the tower was used less than 10 percent of the time, that it was permissible to use it without baffles. The government has adopted that. We mentioned that to the Court in this case.

So we are taking the stricter approach to show that while it was used 10 percent or more of the time without baffles. And the government believes that is there is evidence from a number of witnesses to testify that that tower was used 10 percent or more of the time.

But I don't believe we need to go into the particulars of the letter. We agree there was an

exemption for use of the tower. If it was less than 10 percent of the time, it did not need baffles.

THE COURT: All right. And there was evidence that it was used more than 10 percent of the time.

MR. GLASNER: Absolutely, your Honor. And we believe that the weight of the evidence will show that the frequency of the usage of tower one was -- first of all, that it was out of commission for a period of time up to two years during the relevant time period, and that it was used less than 10 percent of the time when it was in use. But the frequency of the usage of the tower is not the question that I'm getting to or the issue that I'm getting to.

The first issue is whether the exemption still applied. And according to the 1984 letter, the exemption was granted for two reasons, one, because of the significant amount of expense for very little reduction particulate control that installing baffles would have; and two, because of the intermittent use of this emission point. The letter then goes on to say that conditions on the operating certificate that limit the use of the

quench tower to less than 10 percent of the time. If at a future date any of the justifications for this exemption are no longer valid, compliance — excuse me, compliance with 6 NYCRR Part 214.3 may then be required.

It's not -- it does not say that it shall be required. It's not saying that if the cost issue is resolved, or if the frequency of the usage of the baffles changes, then automatically baffles will be required. It says it may be required. And there's been no evidence in the government's case in chief that the DEC ever made a determination that the exemption was voided.

In fact, it is our view that this is a necessary element that the Court has to prove, and it should have been included in the indictment, because otherwise there's no violation.

THE COURT: There was no exemption viability?

MR. GLASNER: Exactly.

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, the testimony as I recall it from Mr. Carlacci and Mr. Sitzman were both at one point the Regional Air Pollution

Control Engineers for all of the New York -- for all of Region 9 of New York State was that this

exemption was voided if the tower was used 10 percent or more of the time.

So, in essence, we have established that through their testimony. We don't need to have it written in writing that, you know, DEC is now voiding this exemption.

THE COURT: It's virtually voided by operation of law in a sense.

MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Why not? I mean, I think that was the testimony, right?

MR. GLASNER: But, your Honor, the -- well, the testimony was that the exemption was in place when the Title V permit was issued.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GLASNER: And again, there was no determination by the DEC or notification to Tonawanda Coke that the exemption no longer applied. And it seems to me that this letter, which is in evidence as Exhibit 19.17, is the controlling document which governs how the exemption should have been applied.

THE COURT: Yeah, but the testimony was that with usage above 10 percent, the exemption was voided.

MR. GLASNER: But -- well -- but according to the letter, again that was not -- there has been --

THE COURT: Is that the '84 letter you're referring to?

MR. GLASNER: It is, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GLASNER: There had to have been some kind of notification or determination to Tonawanda Coke, otherwise how else would Tonawanda Coke have been able to -- would have known that there was no longer an exemption that applied? According to this letter, if Tonawanda Coke operated the towers more than 10 percent, the exemption could very well still have been in place. So the testimony that the towers were used -- the quench tower one was used more than 10 percent.

THE COURT: And that goes back to your language about the "may" versus the "shall".

MR. GLASNER: That's correct, your Honor.

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, if we want to talk in the abstract, title -- draft Title V permit gets issued. It has the condition which says

100 percent of the time you have to have baffles in this tower. Tonawanda Coke doesn't comment on

that. The Title V permit gets issued, which says 100 percent of the time you have to have baffles in the tower.

The Title V permit gets all the way out to 2007. Tonawanda Coke applies for a renewal permit. And so if we want to talk about in abstract what happened, the government would argue that by the very essence of the Title V permit, they were put on notice that they needed to have baffles.

Now, we've adopted the position which is reasonable in light of the two head chiefs of the air department who testified that there was this exemption. So the testimony is controlling that they viewed this exemption voided based on a reasonable interpretation of that letter if the tower was used 10 percent or more of the time.

THE COURT: Baffles may be required.

MR. MANGO: That is correct.

THE COURT: Not shall. How were they to know?

MR. MANGO: That -- I think you need to then look at the Title V permit, which says they shall be required. Condition 96, which relates to those towers, says you operate a wet quench tower,

baffles shall be required.

THE COURT: Okay. So you have to leap from the exemption to the Title V language because there's really no intervening process that puts

Tonawanda Coke on notice that they have to change from the exemption that they were under the impression they had?

MR. MANGO: That's correct, your Honor.

I'd like to actually review -- I believe there was some additional documents that were submitted relating to this. I know the 1984 letter that was sent was the final indication from the department.

But I'd like to just take a moment maybe on a break or at a second just to look at that quickly. But then we also need to use that with the west quench tower in context of the eastern quench tower, which we do have correspondence between the intervening time period of '84 and the Title V permit, which is another notice which says explicitly a wet -- you're reminded, a wet quench tower has to have baffles.

THE COURT: Yeah, but the east quench tower doesn't have any relevance really to what's charged in 6 through 10.

MR. MANGO: Right.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MANGO: And I would just note for the record that that 1984 memo or letter puts the onus on Tonawanda Coke Corporation. They're the ones who need to identify if we're using this tower 10 percent or more of the time, then they — they have a burden. We've gone through that with two witnesses in terms of the whole permitting structure under the Clean Air Act and Title V. The burden rests with the facility.

THE COURT: To what, notify?

MR. MANGO: To notify if that condition is not appropriate.

MR. GLASNER: Your Honor, the -- Tonawanda Coke included in its Title V permit application reference to the exemption. And the issue is not whether Tonawanda Coke notified the DEC of the usage of the baffles -- excuse me, of the quench tower or whether the cost in relation to the value of the baffles had changed. The issue is that there was never a determination made, and the government hasn't proven it, hasn't alleged it in its indictment, and based on what Mr. Mango is saying now, it sounds like he's constructively amending the indictment to include an allegation

that the exemption no longer applied.

I mean, that to me is the issue. No where in this letter does it say that you have to notify us of the -- if the change occurs. It says if at a future date any of the justifications are no longer valid, compliance with the regulation may then be required.

THE COURT: How does that burden shift to Tonawanda Coke to notify?

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, the permitting scheme is such that the corporation has the burden to notify of a change of use. The DEC can't be expected to be on site monitoring or with binoculars how frequently this west quench tower is being used. That's not reasonable. That is not reasonable under the Clean Air Act as established through the testimony, which facilities have the obligation to notify of modifications of use, if new sources come in online that need a permit. And it was — it would be the government's argument that the corporation had that burden, that once 10 percent or more usage of that tower occurred, the burden shifted to the — to the facility.

THE COURT: Yeah, because irrespective of inspections, periodic or otherwise, it would be

highly unlikely that that could be determined by the government, whether it's the DEC or EPA or whatever, right?

MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor. And as we heard, inspections are really a snapshot of one given time. And they can't make it an assessment of percentage of use from one inspection.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Mr. Glasner, I guess we go through 17 through 19, RCRA.

MR. GLASNER: I'm not going to have any elaborate comments on Counts 17 through 19 other than to note that based on the evidence in the record, it's our view that no reasonable juror could -- could find that the government has proven its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

I just want to say one thing last thing with respect to Counts 6 through 10.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. GLASNER: And that is -- I guess two quick points. One is that the testimony on the record is that it was -- that in order to apply and be granted an exemption, the application had to be made in writing and the granting of the exemption had to be made in writing.

THE COURT: Okay. And you had to make the

application in order to have it granted.

MR. GLASNER: Exactly. And Tonawanda Coke acted consistent with that. It submitted a letter requesting an exemption, and that exemption was granted in 1984. So it did everything that it was supposed to do.

THE COURT: Except that circumstances changed. It emitted more than 10 percent.

MR. GLASNER: But there's been --

THE COURT: Arguably.

THE COURT: Or quench.

MR. GLASNER: Arguably. Again, we don't believe that the weight of the evidence --

MR. GLASNER: But there's been no evidence stating that the burden of notification shifted to Tonawanda Coke when -- if things changed. And there's nothing in the letter that says that. So, again --

THE COURT: But practically speaking, how would EPA or DEC know if Tonawanda Coke didn't advise them that the circumstances that mandate the installation of baffles have changed? How would they know that?

MR. GLASNER: Well, your Honor, the DEC was well aware of this exemption.

THE COURT: Yeah, I mean, in '84.

MR. GLASNER: Exactly. Not only in '84, but pursuant to the Title V permit application. I mean, Tonawanda Coke stated specifically that it was operating quench tower number one pursuant to that exemption.

THE COURT: But they didn't say that they were operating it more than 10 percent of the time, right?

MR. GLASNER: They did not. But, the -the exemption letter does not say that Tonawanda
Coke needed to notify the DEC of that. And the DEC
had every opportunity as well to determine that
through its regular inspections and through its
review of the Title V permit application. And the
testimony from the DEC expert witnesses is that
after their review of the application, it was a
mistake not to include the exemption in the Title V
permit.

THE COURT: Well, how do I resolve the issue of who has the burden on this for purposes of Count 6 through 10?

MR. GLASNER: According to this letter, your Honor, it's clear that the burden is on the DEC to -- because it's not compulsory that

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Tonawanda Coke will have to have baffles in quench tower number one even if -- even if circumstances change. So, that suggests very clearly that the burden is on the DEC to notify Tonawanda Coke when baffles are required.

MR. MANGO: I disagree, your Honor. Viewed in a light most favorable to the government, the two experts who testified talked about the requirements of a facility under the Clean Air Act. The original letter that was sent in 1983 -- this is Exhibit 19.02 -- Tonawanda Coke states with explicit reference, "Number one quench tower is used as a backup unit, and as such, in service only intermittently, i.e., about 10 percent of the That statement, in conjunction with the 1984 letter, memorandum outlining this agreement, in conjunction with the whole regulatory scheme under the Clean Air Act as testified by our two experts and viewed in a light most favorable to the government, I think the burden -- when viewed in those terms, there is -- the viewing of that needs to swing towards the government, your Honor, and the burden would be on the facility.

MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, may I ask leave of Court to supplement the points here on just this

one narrow issue? Setting aside for a moment this issue of the regulatory exemption and its validity and who has the burden, the problem with the government's position as we see it, and their emphasis on this percentage of use and whether it voided an exemption that had been granted, the very articulation of that issue, we submit, makes it clear that the counts in the indictment fail to allege what they are now acknowledging is an essential element of their proof.

There is nothing, nothing, not a single word in Counts 6 through 10 that this quench tower number one, the west quench tower, was used more than 10 percent of the time. It is significant, your Honor, that there has been so much testimony about this issue, so much controversy with the witnesses, and not a whisper in the allegations in the indictment in 6 through 10.

And we've struggled with this on just how in the world we would fashion a jury charge for 6 through 10 given this assumption of burden that Mr. Mango has acknowledged, but without any allegation in this indictment. And my -- our concern about these five counts is that the government has adjusted its theory on these five

violations post-indictment, has recognized oh, wait a minute, we had this earlier exemption, we can prove the tower was used more than 10 percent of the time. But that was not the allegation or charge presented to and returned by the grand jury.

We are living with the four corners of Count 6 through 10, and there is nothing in there that says anything about percentage of usage or voiding of an exemption.

THE COURT: And that's what you say is fatal, that there's no reference to a voiding of the exemption, and you can't sustain the counts without addressing that.

MR. LINSIN: Well, we believe that both the issues are, your Honor. We believe that the absence of this allegation in the counts is fatal. But we also believe that the testimony -- kind of the post-hoc testimony of the witnesses at time of trial essentially saying well, we would have voided this exemption had we known X, Y, or Z, we don't believe that that really relates to the contemporaneous validity of this exemption during the time period of the indictment.

THE COURT: Well, doesn't -- then it fundamentally goes to whether you can consider

these cases -- these counts as proper in light of the confusion with respect to the exemption.

MR. LINSIN: Well, your Honor, yes, we believe that both of these issues demonstrate that these counts are fatally flawed. The failure to allege anything about percentage of usage or anything about the exemption or the voiding of this exemption, coupled with the uncontradicted testimony of the government's witnesses, we think the government essentially has acknowledged, yes, there is an element here that wasn't alleged.

We're prepared to prove it, but the problem is they didn't charge it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MANGO: Your Honor, we disagree with that assessment. That the Counts 6 through 10 count -- or charge violations of condition 96 of the Title V permit. There's been testimony that in view of the regulatory history condition 96 included this exemption.

THE COURT: Yeah. So the charge is that the defendants violated Tonawanda Coke's Title V permit by operating the quench tower without a baffle system.

MR. MANGO: Right, but in parentheses,

condition 96 of the Tonawanda Coke Corporation's

Title V permit, which would then incorporate this

10 percent or more -- voiding of the exemption if

it was used 10 percent or more of the time.

THE COURT: Isn't that sufficient notice if that's what it says? I don't have it here, but --

MR. LINSIN: Your Honor, condition 96 of the Title V permit says nothing about this exemption, not a word, and certainly nothing about 10 percent usage. The conditions of this exemption are contained only in the 1984 letter. As the -- as the government's witnesses have acknowledged, they missed this exemption when the permit and permit condition 96 was drafted and issued. So, permit condition 96 by its language doesn't incorporate anything about the exemption.

THE COURT: So the whole should-have, could-have, would-have stuff is irrelevant to the prosecution here for purposes of maintaining the viability of Counts 6 through 10.

MR. LINSIN: The government's witnesses have acknowledged that the exemption was still valid at the time the permit was issued. The government and its witnesses are now contending,

kind of after the fact, well, had we known this, that, or the other, we would have voided the exemption, and that may well be the case. And I understand that gets into a weighing of evidence. But that's not the point here.

We live with the counts that are charged -- the language charged in Counts 6 through 10. There's nothing about this exemption, nothing about percentage of the usage, or the voiding of the exemption.

MR. MANGO: But there is in the testimony of the witnesses, and the government believes that's sufficient, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, let me take a look at it in terms of the face of the indictment is what you're looking at -- looking to in terms of how I decide the viability of 6 through 10.

MR. LINSIN: I think the government is bound by that, your Honor. And, yes, we believe that to be correct.

THE COURT: Okay. And then I know your argument then on 17 through 19.

MR. GLASNER: Yes. And I would just add that Mr. Personius now is going to address

Count 16, and we join in his argument with respect

to Count 16.

THE COURT: I noticed you elbowed

Mr. Linsin out there when he was trying to get back
to the microphone.

Was there something that you wanted to say?

MR. LINSIN: Oh, no. I overstayed my welcome.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GLASNER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Glasner. I appreciate it. Okay. You've countered all those parts. You need a little time to look for that one document I think or something, but --

MR. MANGO: I believe we're -- I put our comments on the record, your Honor. As we get back to and evaluate the submission of the defendants, if there's additional written submission, the government can add to clarify or highlight my arguments, we may do so.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, then that leaves us with 16, and that's, I think, your argument, Mr. Personius?

MR. PERSONIUS: It is.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, we're talking obstruction?

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MR. PERSONIUS: Yes. Your Honor, I think it's always good practice if you can with a jury and with the Court to try to summarize up front exactly what the argument is. And our argument here, Judge, is -- it's a -- it's simple to state, and we think that it's clear under the law, that the section under which Mr. Kamholz is charged, which is 18 U.S.C., Section 1505, which deals with obstruction regarding an agency matter proceeding requires that at the time of the obstructive conduct that the proceeding be pending. And we, in the submission that's going to be submitted, and that's the language, your Honor, of the count, that's the language of the statute, and that's what the case law holds, and that's the essence of our argument.

You know, because you listened so well, you know what the evidence is. You know that the evidence from Mr. Cahill is that the conversation that he's testified about, that we have to assume for purposes of this argument occurred, what was said was said. We have to assume for purposes of this argument that a reasonable juror could conclude that Mr. Kamholz, when he made those remarks, had a bad criminal intent, that he

intended to obstruct. But that conversation was on a Friday. That conversation was on April 14th, at the latest, and the proceeding, the inspection did not start until four days later on April 14th [sic], of 2009.

Now, the way the charge is set out in the indictment, Judge, in Count 16 supports that conclusion, because if I may, I'll briefly summarize it. It says that "Mr. Kamholz did corruptly obstruct" -- and I'm quoting from Count 16 -- "the due and proper administration of the law under which a pending proceeding was being had before the United States Environmental Protection Agency by instructing that Tonawanda Coke employee to conceal, during an EPA inspection, the pressure relief valve was emitting coke oven gas to the atmosphere." So --

THE COURT: They said in April 2009, right? Doesn't that read that way?

MR. PERSONIUS: No. What the allegation says at the beginning, Judge, is that it was from on or about April 14th to April 21st. And the complained-of conduct, according to the testimony, occurred at the very latest, on April 10th.

THE COURT: It doesn't say directed the

employee in April of 2009, that's not there?

MR. PERSONIUS: I see the count. I'm

looking at paragraph 57 of Count 16 as saying that
the conduct reportedly occurred between April 14

and April 21st.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. PERSONIUS: And I don't see the reference. I don't think it matters, but I don't see any reference in there to during April of 2009. I see it as being specifically those dates. We had an interest, Judge, during the discovery phase of this proceeding in pinpointing what the proceeding was. We thought it was clear from the count, but we wanted to make sure, and Mr. Mango was kind enough to provide us with a voluntary particularization letter in which he specifically acknowledged the following.

This is part of our submission, Judge, so you'll get a copy of this. But on April 27th, 2011, in a response to this request for voluntary particularization, Mr. Mango confirmed the following: "We identified the proceeding as the joint inspection by the Environmental Protection Agency and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation that was conducted from

April 14-21, 2009."

And, your Honor, the -- this element of a pending proceeding is specifically set forth in Section 1505, which provides, in part, that the proceeding -- it says that "the obstructive conduct must have an effect on the due and proper administration of the law under which any pending" -- and I underscore the word "pending" -- "is" -- and I underscore the word is -- "being had before any department or agency of the United States."

The cases and specifically U.S. versus

Quattrone, which we again cite in our submission,

Judge, it's a Second Circuit case, recognized that
in making this determination on — or making a

determination on what the elements of a Section

1505 charge are, that you can apply cases that are
decided under the companion statute, which is

Section 1503.

1503 is similar to 1505, except 1503 deals with obstruction of judicial proceedings. But the Quattrone case specifically recognizes, Judge, and it's in footnote 18 of that decision, that the analysis is the same under either statute.

The reason that that's important is that here,

Judge, there's more jurisprudence on this under

1503 than there is under 1505. And the Second Circuit has held, Judge, in two different cases, and they're cited again in our papers. One is U.S. versus Capo, C-A-P-O, and then that was reaffirmed in U.S. versus Biaggi, B-I-A-G-G-I, that a proceeding has to be pending at the time of the offensive conduct, or you don't have a violation of this statute.

Now, the best case we could find both in terms of a factually analogous circumstance and that has a good discussion of what the law is in this area happens to be a District of Columbia district court case that's called U.S. versus Smith. And again, we cite that in our submission.

What's significant about Smith is, Judge, that in part it cites Capo, the Second Circuit decision, as support for its holding. And the facts in Smith revealed that there was a police officer. He was involved in enforcing the drug laws. And the suspicion of the police department where he worked was that he was shaking down drug dealers, and he would stop the drug dealer, and while he might arrest the drug dealer, he would either steal drugs or money from the drug dealer before processing the suspect, or he'd let the suspect go. In other

words, he was engaging in bad behavior.

The police department undertook a sting operation, and as a result of that they successfully caught the officer engaging in this activity. And one of the charges that they brought against that officer was a violation of Section 1503. In other words, he was obstructing judicial proceedings.

The police officer's argument in response was -- his lawyer's argument was, wait a minute, this may be wrongful conduct, but it doesn't violate a Section 1503, because there was no judicial proceeding. There was no criminal complaint filed at that time. There was no grand jury investigation pending. There was no proceeding under the statute pending at the time the officer engaged in the offense or the activity that was charged against him in the indictment.

And the District of Columbia district court that considered that case held that that's absolutely true, and that there's no such thing as an immanency theory under Section 1503.

And our argument is there isn't under 1505, and while this might be a result that doesn't taste good to the mouth, that is what the law is. The

statute is very clear on it. We think the cases are very clear on it. We think it's clear here, Judge, that the proceeding we're dealing with is this inspection that did not start until April 14th, the latest the alleged activity was, was April the 10th.

And what also reaffirms, Judge, that this is, if you will, it's a problem with the statute is that Congress later, just to deal with the paper destruction side of this problem, enacted Section 1519 of Title 18 in 2002. In our submission in a footnote we reference the legislative history when Section 1519 was enacted, and there's comments in there by Senator Leahy from Vermont and then Attorney General Chertoff, that specifically note that the reason 1519 was enacted was to address this problem, that under Sections 1503 and 1505 the proceeding had to be -- I think the word used is "under way" at the time the conduct occurred.

And as I say, it may be an outcome that, from a practical perspective doesn't make sense, but we interpret the case law, including Second Circuit case law in Capo and Biaggi, and the factual illustration from the Smith case and the District of Columbia district court as supporting this

position.

THE COURT: What's the April 10th date that you mentioned?

MR. PERSONIUS: That -- I'm sorry, Judge,
I should be clear about that. That's the date that
Mr. Cahill testified that he had the conversation
with Mr. Kamholz. In other words, that was, if you
will, that was the offending conduct. That's when
Mr. Kamholz reportedly said when the pressure
relief valve went off, "we can't have that going
off" -- either "we can't it going off" or "we can't
have it going off when they're here." In other
words, that's what the government alleges was the
obstruction. And I'm repeating myself, but it was
before the proceeding was pending.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Mango.

MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. There are two responses the government has to that argument. First, if you remember the testimony of Miss Hamre and the testimony of Mr. -- or Investigator O'Connor, there was certain records sent to the Tonawanda Coke Corporation and specifically Defendant Kamholz. And I hold in my hand Government Exhibit 117.13, which is a letter sent to the Tonawanda Coke Corporation on

April 8th, which would have been Wednesday, saying we're going to inspect you. Get your documents ready. The proceeding has started on --

THE COURT: Is that Hamre's letter?

MR. MANGO: This was Hamre's letter that she was involved in sending. So, your Honor, the proceeding was very much under way at the time that Pat Cahill received the instructions "We can't let that go off while they're here." He said specifically, "while they're here." So he's referencing this proceeding that is now under way, which is EPA is going to be coming to our plant. Get your records ready. And so that is in one response.

The other response, your Honor, is that the count also charges that Mr. Cahill -- or this conduct was committed not only through 1505, but also through 18 U.S.C. 2, which is aiding and abetting. So, the argument the government would make is in addition to the argument that the proceeding was really pending and started on April 8th when Mr. Kamholz was emailed the letter on April 8th, according to Miss Hamre, that an inspection was coming up, that in addition to that, based on the aiding and abetting statute,

Mr. Kamholz committed this crime through the use of Pat Cahill, which occurred during the inspection.

So, the key, your Honor, is there was correspondence with the Tonawanda Coke Corporation prior to. EPA inspection was underway at that point. Once you receive a letter from the EPA saying we're coming to inspect your facility and here are the records you should start gathering, that inspection — that proceeding has started.

THE COURT: Yeah, but Section 2 doesn't wash unless you have a pending proceeding as well, right?

MR. MANGO: Correct, your Honor. So when -- as charged in the indictment, which is from on or about April 14th to on or about April 21st, the defendant did corruptly influence, obstruct, and impede and endeavor to impede and obstruct, and all that language, that carries over from every day that Pat Cahill went in the morning of and changed the pressure release setting, that's based on the instructions that he was given.

THE COURT: Well, for purposes of this argument, you're saying that the investigation commenced with the issuance of that Hamre letter on April 8th.

MR. MANGO: That is part of the argument, yes, your Honor. But, in the event the Court does not agree that the investigation commenced on April 8th, which I'll look for case law, and if we can find case law that supports that a letter being sent commences proceeding, I'll inform the Court. But even if not, Judge, the time period of April 14th to April 21st is the critical time period. And that is the time period that Pat Cahill, based on his testimony, every day of the inspection, which we know was April 14th to April 21st adjusted the pressure release valve. And he did that because he had instructions by Defendant Kamholz.

THE COURT: To head off the investigation so to speak.

MR. MANGO: Right. So in essence, if those instructions were given before the commencement of the proceeding, those instructions carried over into the proceeding when Pat Cahill acted on those instructions.

THE COURT: That's similar to the background with respect to a conspiracy charge.

MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PERSONIUS: That's -- the problem with

that argument, Judge, it isn't charged as a conspiracy, which might have been a good idea to do that. And the indictment specifically says that the operative conduct by Mr. Kamholz was the obstruction. It doesn't allege that it was any later conduct undertaken by Mr. Cahill. And the government's voluntary particularization letter again, they specifically indicate the proceeding is not an investigation, and that's key. It was the inspection, and it was the inspection that occurred between April 14th and April 21st.

What the government is arguing here, Judge, is exactly what this statute doesn't permit, which is this -- the concept that's sometimes used, Judge, is called anticipatory obstruction, and that is not permitted under this statute. And what it's called in the Smith decision is that the government wants to argue an imminency theory. Well, you know something's about to happen, but under this statute, the proceeding has to pending at the time the offensive behavior takes place.

THE COURT: Yeah, but, really, I think the government's argument is that the investigation technically is pending once notice is given with respect to scheduling. So that's your cutoff

point. Once notice is issued, you're saying, right, that the investigation is ongoing?

MR. MANGO: Yes, your Honor.

MR. PERSONIUS: And we're saying -- we don't dispute, Judge, that letter was sent. But what we're saying, Judge, under the case authority for this section, that isn't good enough, because that's this concept of anticipatory obstruction. And again, it's not that there was an investigation. It was an inspection. And the government has specifically indicated that inspection did not start until April 14th.

THE COURT: Well, whether it's an inspection or -- or not, or something else, is that sufficient to be a pending proceeding?

MR. PERSONIUS: The inspection qualifies, there's no question. There's I think a Ninth Circuit called Technique I think is the case.

We've looked at it, Judge. And an inspection is good enough to trigger this statute. But the inspection didn't start. It wasn't pending.

THE COURT: Unless the letter scheduling it triggers the pending nature of the proceeding.

MR. PERSONIUS: And we don't think it does, because then we think you're slipping into

1 this anticipatory behavior, which is not allowed 2 under the statute. 3 I know it makes you uncomfortable. It seems illogical. But that's how we read the law. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. MR. PERSONIUS: And it will be in the 6 7 brief, and we well understand the government may 8 want to respond to that. 9 THE COURT: Well, you'll have a lot of 10 time this evening to do that, Mr. Mango. 11 MR. MANGO: All night, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Well, you know, whatever you 13 can get to us. I mean, I'd like to have your input 14 on it. 15 MR. MANGO: Absolutely. 16 THE COURT: And we'll try to get it 17 decided tomorrow. 18 MR. PERSONIUS: Great. 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 MR. PERSONIUS: Thank you, Judge. 21 THE COURT: Thank you all very much. appreciate you staying. 22 23 MR. LINSIN: Thank you, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: You're welcome. 25

CERTIFICATION I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcription, to the best of my ability, from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in this matter. s/Michelle L. McLaughlin Michelle L. McLaughlin, RPR Official Reporter U.S.D.C., W.D.N.Y.